



THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

OCTOBER, 1736.

PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the last Session of PARLIAMENT, continued from Page 482.



N Feb. 2. it was ordered that the proper Officer should lay before the House, an Account of all the publick Debts, at the Receipt of his Majesty's *Exchequer*, due or standing out at *Christmas*,

1735, with the annual Interest or Sums paid for the same. : (See p. 327.)

DEBATE on the Motion for raising the Supplies within the Year.

The same Day, a Motion was made by *—l S—ys*, Esq; and seconded by Sir *—n B—d*, for the House to resolve, That they would raise the Supplies necessary for the Service of the ensuing Year, within the Year. Which Motion brought on a Debate, in which the Arguments for it were in Substance as follows, *viz.*

Sir, Every Man is now, I believe, convinced that the great Load of Debt we groan under, is a most heavy Clog upon all our publick Measures, and will certainly, while it continues, prevent its being in our Power to act upon any Occasion with that Vigour we ought, either in Vindication of the Honour and Interest of this Nation, or in Defence of our Allies: This of itself is a most terrible Misfortune, but what still adds to it is, that these our unlucky Circumstances are well known to all our Neighbours, which is, I believe, the principal Cause of our having so little Influence upon the Councils of other

Nations, as we appear to have had for some Years past; and while this Load continues upon us, we may expect not only to have no Influence upon the Councils of foreign Nations, but to be insulted and plundered by them as often as they can find the least Pretence for so doing: In such Circumstances therefore it is a most pernicious Thing, to run the Nation any further in Debt by creating new Funds, or to pervert that Fund which was long since appropriated, and ought to be most religiously applied to the extinguishing yearly a Part of that Debt which was contracted before the Year 1716; for if we should do so in Time of Peace, it will convince our Neighbours, that it would be impossible for us to support an expensive War, which will of course render us contemptible in the Eyes of all foreign Nations.

And, with Respect to our Domestick Affairs, the Consequences of pursuing any such Measure are fully as pernicious; for every new Mortgage we make, becomes a Sort of Prop or Buttress for supporting and keeping up the Interest payable upon the former; whereas we ought to use all possible Means to reduce that Interest, not only for the Encouragement of Trade and Commerce, but in order to increase the *Sinking Fund*, which would of course enable us to pay off all our old Debts much sooner than it will otherwise be possible for us to do: Nay, I am almost certain, that if no new Debts had been contracted since the Year 1716, nor any Part of the *Sinking Fund* converted to other Uses than

it was originally designed for, the Interest upon all our Funds would have been long since reduced to 3 per Cent. and a much greater Part of our old Debt would have been paid off, by which we would have been enabled to have taken off some of those heavy Taxes under which the poor Labourers and Manufacturers have groaned for so many Years.

The loading of Posterity with new Debts, in order to give a little Ease to the present Generation, may perhaps, Sir, be a good temporary Expedient for a Minister, and may prevent the People's being sensible of, or making too particular an Enquiry into that Expence which his Measures have brought upon them; but it is a most pernicious Expedient both for the Royal Family, and the Nation in general; for when any Sum is raised for the Service of the ensuing Year, by contracting a new Debt, and creating a new Fund for the Payment of that Debt, it is subjecting the Nation to pay at least double that Sum at last; because in every such Case, the Nation is obliged to pay Interest for the Money raised, and the Expences of Collecting and Management, for many Years, besides paying the Principal at last: This shews the Loss the Nation sustains by the Contracting of any Debt for the current Service; and by a long Continuation of such Measures, the People may come to be so loaded with Taxes, and all those Taxes so much engaged for the Payment of former Mortgages, that it may become impossible for his Majesty, or some of his Successors, to vindicate the Rights of the Nation, or protect the People from being insulted by their Neighbours, without loading them with heavier Taxes than they are able to bear, which may very probably raise a general Disaffection against our present happy Establishment; and may be of the most dangerous Consequence even to the publick Creditors themselves; for if ever we should be reduced to such unlucky Circumstances, as that either the Nation must be ruined, or the publick Creditors left unpaid, it is easy to see which Side of the Dilemma would be chosen.

I have always, Sir, been of Opinion, that the proper Method to prevent our running in Debt is, to diminish our yearly Expence; but as the Number of our Forces both by Sea and Land, for the Service of the ensuing Year, has already been agreed to by this House, I cannot now propose any Diminution of our Expence for this ensuing Year; we have already granted a great Part of the Supplies deemed necessary for the Service of the Year, and we are, according to Order, to go this Day into a Committee of Ways and Means for raising those Supplies: What Methods may then be proposed for that Purpose I do not know; but as I am of Opinion, that no Consideration ought to prevail with us to contract any new Debt, or to pervert that Fund which stands

appropriated for the Payment of the old, I shall take the Liberty to make you a Motion which I hope the House will agree to; for if it should appear that our usual Funds cannot answer the Services we have already agreed to, I think it will be better to lay some new Taxes upon the Luxuries of Life, than to create new Funds; because by creating new Funds, instead of laying Taxes upon Luxury, it may be justly said, that we run the Hazard of reducing our Posterity to the Want even of the Necessaries of Life, in order that we ourselves may have an Opportunity of living in Affluence, Luxury and Wantonness; for this Reason, Sir, before we go into the Committee of Ways and Means, I shall take the Liberty to make you this Motion, &c. (as above mentioned.)

The Answer was to this Effect, viz.

Sir, If the Question before us depended solely upon the Influence this Nation has at present in the Councils of all the Powers of Europe, or upon the Regard our Neighbours have shewn to this Nation in all their Measures for several Years past, a very few Words would be sufficient to shew, that we ought not to come to any such Resolution as the Hon. Gentleman has been pleased to propose; for we never had a greater Influence than we have at present in every Court of Europe, and that Influence is founded upon the strongest Reason; because our Neighbours all know very well that we have now two Funds, which will be sufficient for supporting any War we may be engaged in, and which we can upon any such Occasion make use of, without over-loading the Subject, or raising any Discontent in the Nation: The Funds I mean are the Land Tax and the Sinking Fund; for tho' our landed Gentlemen would perhaps think it hard to be obliged to pay 4s. in the Pound Land Tax, during a Time of Peace, yet they would not certainly grudge that Tax, if they saw the Nation necessarily involved in a War; and tho' the Sinking Fund, which now brings in a great Sum of Money yearly, is to be applied in the most religious Manner to the Payment of our old Debts, yet, in case of a War, I believe no Gentleman will say, but that it would be proper to suspend any such Payments during the War, especially as none of the publick Creditors are desirous of having their Money, and to apply that Fund towards supporting the War; so that it may be said, and our Neighbours know extremely well, that we have a Revenue of above two Millions, besides our usual Supplies, which we may raise and convert towards supporting a War, and that without laying any new or extraordinary Tax upon our People.

I shall admit, Sir, that the Sinking Fund would be a Gainer by the Reduction of the Interest payable upon the old Funds, and that

it would be an Advantage to the Nation to have the *Sinking Fund* increased; but I very much question if it would be possible to reduce the Interest payable upon our old Funds lower than it is at present, even tho' we should never at any Time hereafter contract one Shilling of new Debt: I have indeed heard of a great many Projects for that Purpose; and some of those Projects have appeared pretty well in Theory, but when they came to be strictly examined, it has always been found that they would not do in Practice, and therefore they have been laid aside: Besides, Sir, I am of Opinion, that it would be an Experiment of the most dangerous Consequence, to endeavour to reduce the Interest payable upon our old Funds lower than it is at present; because it would probably induce all Foreigners to draw their Money all at once out of our publick Funds, which would of course bring our publick Credit into great Distress, and would drain us of all the ready Specie now circulating in the Nation; and if the publick Credit of the Nation should be once brought into any great Distress, even most of our own People would certainly take the Alarm, which would run it so low, that the restoring of it would be come impracticable.

Another Consideration, Sir, of great Weight with me, is, that we cannot well reduce the Interest upon our publick Funds any lower than it is at present, without reducing at the same Time the Interest of Money in general; and I am persuaded the reducing the Interest of Money in general to a lower Rate than what it is at present, would bring great Difficulties upon all Ranks of Men in the Kingdom. With respect to the publick Creditors, the Difficulties they would be reduced to, are apparent; for the third Part of their yearly Income has already been taken from them by the Reductions already made; and if a further Reduction of one *per Cent.* should be made, they would then have but one half of that Revenue which they supposed they were to have when they first lent their Money to the Publick; so that they would be obliged to reduce themselves to live upon one half of what they at first proposed, and every one knows how difficult it is to do so, especially considering that all sorts of Provisions are dearer than they formerly were.

Then with respect to the landed Gentlemen, the reducing of Interest so low, would certainly be a great Hardship upon them, for they would be obliged to give each of their younger Children at least 5 or 6000*l.* whereas when Interest is at 5 or 6 *per Cent.* one half of that Sum will enable them to live in a handsome and genteel Manner; so that the reducing of Interest so low, would lay all our landed Gentlemen under a Necessity of ruining their Estates, or at least of mortgaging them very deeply, in order to provide for their younger Children.

And lastly, Sir, with respect to the trading Part of the Nation; it is very well known, that every Branch of Trade in the Kingdom is already so overstocked, that it is almost impossible for one half of our Tradesmen to live by their Business; and a farther Reduction of Interest would drive so many Men into Trade, that no Man could propose to live by any Trade he could engage in.

Even our Borrowers of Money, Sir, or Gentlemen who owe any Money at Interest, would be reduced to great Difficulties; for the Profit to be got by lending Money, or by leaving Money in any Man's Hand at Interest, would be so small, that no Man would think of employing, or leaving his Money employed, in that Way; this would of course bring a general Demand upon all those in the Kingdom who owe any Money at Interest, and at the same Time would render it impossible for them to find any Money for answering that Demand. From all which, I think it plainly appears to be inconsistent with the publick Good of the Nation, and with the private Good of every Man in it, to reduce the Interest payable upon our publick Funds lower than it is at present.

Whatever may be the Consequence with respect to Ministers, I am certain, Sir, it would be an Expedient of very bad Consequence with respect to his present Majesty, to load his People with Taxes which they may think unnecessary; for the People will always pay voluntarily and freely such Taxes as they think are absolutely necessary for the Support of the Nation. but it will always raise Disaffection to the King upon the Throne, to load the People with Taxes which they think unnecessary at the Time they are laid on. It is for this reason that in Time of War, a Government may venture to subject the People to Taxes which would raise terrible Complaints and Murmurs if they should be raised in Time of Peace; and for the same Reason I am of Opinion, that we ought rather to convert Part of the *Sinking Fund* to the current Service of the Year, than to increase any of our old Taxes, or load the People with any new; for as there is at present no Demand for paying off any of our old Debts, as none of the publick Creditors desire to have their Money, I am convinced the Generality of the People would think it very unnecessary to load them with any new or additional Tax, when they know we have such a Fund to which we may have recourse for what may be wanted for making good the current Service of the Year; and therefore we may presume that the loading of them at present with any new or additional Tax, would raise a general Disaffection to his present Majesty's Person and Government, and would consequently be a most pernicious Expedient for his Majesty and his illustrious Family.

It has been said that by contracting a new Debt, and creating a new Fund for the current Service of the Year, the Nation comes at last to be loaded with double the Sum so raised, by Means of the Interest and Expenses of Management which they are obliged to pay yearly till the Principal be paid off; but I cannot admit of the Justness of this Calculation; for, with respect to the Expenses of Management, it is well known that no new Debt we have lately contracted, or can hereafter contract, has occasioned, or can occasion any great new Expence; because the Fund for paying off that Debt has always been committed to the Offices already erected, so that it has occasioned no additional Expence to the Nation, but that of adding perhaps two or three under Clerks to the Offices before established: And as to the Interest paid yearly by the Nation, does not every private Man save that Interest yearly, or make as much by the Share which he must have contributed to that principal Sum, in case it had been raised within the Year? If every Man in the Nation should be obliged this Year to contribute 10s. towards the current Service of the Year, does not he lose the Interest of that 10s. for all Years to come; and if by borrowing a Sum of Money upon the publick Credit at 3 or 4 per Cent. that 10s. should be left in every private Man's Pocket; may he not make every Year 5 per Cent. of that Money so left in his Pocket? From whence it must be granted, that the Contracting of a new Debt at a low Interest, instead of raising the Money within the Year, is an Advantage rather than a Loss to the Nation in general.

As the Forces, necessary for the Service of the ensuing Year both by Sea and Land, have been already agreed to, those Forces must now be provided for some way or other; and if the usual Taxes shall be found not sufficient for that Purpose, every one knows we have but three Ways to make good that Deficiency: We must make it good either by increasing some of our old Taxes, or by laying on some new Taxes, or otherwise by taking so much from the *Sinking Fund*, as will make good that Deficiency, or as will make a Fund for raising a Sum sufficient to make good that Deficiency. As for the first Method, I am of Opinion, that none of our old Taxes will admit of any Increase, except the Land-Tax; and, considering the heavy Load that has for so many Years lain upon the landed Gentlemen, I am really surprized, that they have so long allowed themselves to be so loaded and oppressed by the trading Interest; therefore for the sake of Prudence, as well as Justice, we ought not to think of increasing the Land-Tax; and I hope, in all our future Measures, we will take Care to impose such Taxes as may fall with an equal

Weight upon all Subjects, in Proportion to their yearly Revenues or Profits, whether they proceed from Land, Trade, or Money.

With respect to the second Method, Sir, I wish with all my Heart, that several of the Luxuries lately introduced, or very much increased, were taxed, or much more heavily

A Opinion, that it is a dangerous Experiment to lay on any new Tax, in a Time of profound Peace, even upon the Luxuries of Life; especially as it is generally known, that we have another Fund to which we may have recourse, without injuring in the least the publick Credit of the Nation, or laying any additional Load upon any Rank or Degree of our People: And if we should venture upon any such Measure, I am of Opinion, it would not be proper to make use of any such Tax for the current Service of the Year, because it is impossible to guess how much the Produce of a new Tax will amount to, and I cannot think it would be right to appropriate an uncertain Produce for the Payment of a certain Sum; for it is well known, that a great Part of the Debts we are now loaded with, and of which some Gentlemen take all Occasions to complain in the most grievous Manner, were occasioned by that very Method of laying on a new Tax, the Produce of which must always be uncertain, and appropriating that uncertain Produce towards the Payment of a certain Sum; therefore if D Gentlemen have a Mind to lay any new Taxes upon the Luxuries of Life, I shall not be against it; but I hope they will order the whole Produce to remain in the *Exchequer*, in order to attend the future Disposition of Parliament; for before next Session the Amount of the Produce of such new Tax will be known, or may be nearly guessed at, and then it may safely be appropriated to the current Service of the then ensuing Year; or may be made a Fund for answering the current Service of that Year.

Whether the usual Taxes will be sufficient to answer the Services already voted, and the other Services that may be thought necessary for the ensuing Year, I shall not pretend to determine; but if they are not, I think it is

F plain that we must have recourse to the *Sinking Fund*, as the most proper Method of providing for any Deficiency: However, we are not at present to determine this Question absolutely; when Gentlemen begin to consider of Ways and Means for raising the Sums necessary for the Service of the ensuing Year, they ought, and they certainly will agree to raise them in that Manner which will appear to be the least burthenfome to the People; and therefore I think it would be very wrong in us, to restrain ourselves in the Manner proposed by the Motion now before us; but that we may be left altogether free to do in this

this respect what we may think proper, when we go into the Committee of Ways and Means, I shall propose that the previous Question may be put, with regard to the Question now before us.

To this it was replied in Substance as follows, viz.

It has been often observed, Sir, That new Measures must always be supported by new Doctrines, and it may as justly be observed, that wrong Measures must be supported by wrong or false Doctrines. This is the Case with respect to the Question now before us. The Doctrines that have been advanced in favour of that Measure against which the present Question is intended, are all so false and deceitful, that the Necessity of having recourse to such Doctrines, is a plain Proof that the Measure must be wrong. What Influence our Ministers may think they have in the Councils of foreign Powers, I shall not pretend to determine; but I am sure, it does not appear that we have any great Influence, either from the Advantages that have been lately obtained in favour of this Nation, or from the late Behaviour of some of our Neighbours towards our Allies. I hope it will not be said, that the Courts of Vienna and Madrid had any great Regard for us, when they concluded that Treaty of Vienna which produced the Treaty of Hanover, and made such a Bustle in Europe; and I am sure it cannot be said, that the Courts of Paris, Madrid, and Turin, shewed any great Regard to us, when they made that private Alliance by which they parcelled out among them, our Ally, the Emperor's Dominions in Italy; nor can it, I think, be said, that the Emperor placed any great Confidence in our Assistance, when, in order to obtain a Peace, he agreed to yield up to France the whole Dutchy of Lorrain.

I have not the Honour, Sir, to be in the Secret of Affairs, therefore I must judge from publick Appearances, and from them it is to me evident, that our Influence has of late greatly decayed, and will, I am afraid, decay more and more: Foreigners, Sir, know our Circumstances better than we seem to do ourselves: They know that now, after a Term of 20 Years Peace, our publick Debts are very near as great, and our Circumstances as bad, as they were at the End of the last War: They know that by a Land-Tax of 2s. in the Pound, we cannot provide for the Yearly Supplies we think necessary, even in Time of Peace, without running ourselves into some new Debt, to the Amount of 5 or 600,000l. yearly, or taking so much from the *Sinking Fund*; and they know that, as the *Sinking Fund* we now have, arises wholly from our Consumptions being much greater in Time of Peace, than in Time of War, the greatest

Part of it would be annihilated in case we should engage in a War; from all which, every Foreigner must conclude, and I should think every *Englishman* too, that, with 4s. in the Pound Land-Tax, we could not raise 500,000l. a Year, more than has been found necessary for supporting our Government in Time of Peace; and that therefore we could not support a War without loading the People with a great many new and unheard of Taxes, or greatly increasing those we now have; neither of which, I am afraid, our People would patiently submit to.

Now, Sir, give me leave to consider a little those extraordinary Doctrines I have heard advanced, for the Support of that Measure which the Opposing this Question seems to point at; and, indeed, to me they seem to be of the most extraordinary Kind: In the first Place we are told, that it would not be possible for us to reduce the Interest payable upon our old Debts, even tho' we should never contract any new Debt: This, Sir, is contrary to one of the most established Maxims, which is, That the natural Interest of Money must always depend upon the Proportion there is in any particular Country between the Demand for borrowing Money at Interest, and the Demand for lending Money at Interest; for as we have a *Sinking Fund* capable of paying off a very large Sum yearly, if we never perverted any Part of that Fund, which is always the same with contracting a new Debt, we should be every Year diminishing the Demand for borrowing, and increasing the Demand for lending; so that the natural Interest of Money, would naturally and necessarily of itself decrease, without any Projects for that Purpose.

This I say, Sir, would of course happen in a few Years; but even at present, and as Things now stand, if no new Debt were to be contracted, I do not know but Methods might be found for reducing immediately the Interest payable upon all our Funds to 3 and a half, perhaps to 3 *per Cent*. What these Methods may be, I shall not take upon me to mention, because some Gentlemen seem resolved that no Proposition should be received, except those offered by themselves, or some of their Friends. And to frighten us from any such Projects, we are told, that Foreigners would, in such a Case draw their Money out all at once, and drain us of all the current Specie of the Kingdom; but to those who understand the Circumstances of Europe, and are apprised of the Lowness of Interest in some Countries, and the Precariousness of the Security in others, this must appear to be a meer Bugbear.

Besides, Sir, the Thing would either be in itself impossible, or it is an Event we have no Occasion to be afraid of; for if Foreigners should all at once resolve to sell out, it would either

either run the Price of all our Funds a great deal below *Par*, or it would not; if it did, they would be obliged to suspend their Resolution, and take 3 *per Cent.* rather than sell out a 100*l.* Stock for 80 or 90*l.* in ready Money; and if their selling out did not run the Price of our Stocks below *Par*, we can have no Occasion to be afraid of any such Resolution; because their selling out could not ruin our publick Credit, and the ready Specie they could carry out would soon be replaced by the general Balance of our Trade, if we had no Interest to pay yearly to them; for it has been for many Years, and while it continues, it must always be a terrible Drawback upon our general Balance of Trade, to have a Sum of 4 or 500,000*l.* sent yearly out of the Nation, in order to pay the Interest due to them, every Farthing of which, is intirely lost to this Nation; because the whole is spent by them in their own Countries, or converted into Principal here, in order to increase their future yearly Demand.

Another Doctrine, or rather Paradox, advanced against the Question now before us is, that the reducing the Interest of Money in general, would bring great Difficulties upon all Ranks of Men in the Kingdom. This, Sir, is evidently contrary to another established Maxim, which is, that the lower the Interest of Money is in any Country, the more rich and flourishing it must be in its Trade and Commerce: I shall grant, that it would diminish the Revenue of our publick Creditors, as well as of all other Money Lenders, but it would not diminish their Capital, and those that could not live idly upon the Interest of their Money, would be obliged to betake themselves to Trade, or to some other industrious Employment, which might be an Advantage to themselves, and would be a certain Advantage to their Country.

As to the landed Gentlemen, I am surprized, Sir, to hear it said, that the reducing of Interest would be a Hardship upon them, considering how many, I am afraid, too many of them, are, like their Country, involved in Debts and Mortgages. On the contrary, it would be a great Advantage to every landed Gentleman, because, besides reducing the Interest he is to pay for the Debt he owes, if he has any, it would greatly increase the Value of his Lands, as well as of all the Lands in the Kingdom; and as for his younger Children, he would be under no Necessity to give them any greater Fortunes than before; but, if he were, a Charge or a Mortgage of 6000*l.* at 3 *per Cent.* is no greater Burthen upon an Estate, than one of half that Sum at 6 *per Cent.* Interest; and if any Part of the Estate were to be sold for the raising of that Money, as the Price of Lands will always rise in Proportion as the Interest of Money falls, when Money comes to be at 3 *per Cent.* Interest,

the same Parcel of Land to be sold, will then fetch 6000*l.* which would have sold but for 3000*l.* when Money was at 6 *per Cent.* Interest. I do not know what the Hon. Gentleman means by enabling younger Children to live in a handsome and genteel Manner; I suppose he means in an idle and extravagant Manner; and the fewer there are of such Persons in any Country, I am sure it is the better for the Country; which would be the Consequence in the present Case; for as few Gentlemen could propose that their younger Children should live upon the Interest of the Fortunes they could give them, they would breed them all up to some Trade or Business; so that instead of a great Number of idle and extravagant Gentlemen, we should have a great Number of industrious and frugal Tradesmen or Merchants; and which would be of most Advantage to the Country, is very easy to determine.

It is, Sir, a very great Mistake, to imagine that there can be in any Country too great a Number of Merchants and Tradesmen, or that any sort of Trade, which deserves the Name, can be overstocked: The Trade of Shopkeeping, or any other sort of Business, which tends to support the Luxury or Vanity of a People, may, 'tis true, be overstocked; and it is always a Disadvantage to the People to have too great a Number of such among them; but as for Merchants, Manufacturers, and Mechanicks, there can never be too great a Number of them in any Country; because the more there are of them, the more foreign Trade the Nation will have, the greater its Exports will be, and the more easy will it be for every particular Man, if he be industrious and frugal, to provide a Support for himself and Family: This is justified by Experience in all Countries, and in all Times; and therefore among the many other Misfortunes attending our publick Funds, this may be reckoned as one, that a great Number of our People are thereby enabled to live idly upon the Interest of their Money, which must necessarily diminish the Number of our Merchants, Manufacturers, and Mechanicks.

To imagine, Sir, that the reducing of Interest to 3 *per Cent.* would bring any Distress upon those who have Occasion for Money at Interest, is something very new; for the more Trade there is in a Country, the more Money there will always be to be lent at Interest, and those who have more Money by them than they can make use of in their Trade, will always lend it upon good Security, even at 1 *per Cent.* rather than run the Risk of keeping it in their own Coffers: But upon this Occasion I cannot omit taking Notice, that in this Respect too, our publick Funds are of great Detriment to the Trade and private Credit of the Nation; because the monied Men of the Kingdom have so ready

ready a Way of getting an Interest for their Money by Means of these Funds, that they never think of lending their Money to private Men, but at an extravagant Interest or Premium; by which Means our private Credit between Man and Man is very much lessened, and great Sums of Money drawn out of Trade, which of Consequence must diminish the Trade of the Nation, and is therefore a very strong Argument in favour of the Question now before us.

The People, Sir, never grudge the Contributing what is necessary for the Support of their Government in Time of Peace, no more than they grudge what is necessary for its Support, and the Defence of their Country in Time of War: The only Thing they grudge is, to find the Nation loaded with an Expence that is not necessary, or the Money they contribute improperly applied; and tho' the perverting of the *Sinking Fund*, or running the Nation in Debt, may prevent the People of the present Generation from being sensible of an unnecessary Expence, and consequently may prevent their enquiring too strictly into it, or into the Disposal of the publick Money, yet such a Measure will make the present Expence fall with double Weight upon their Posterity, and when they find themselves obliged to submit to heavy new Taxes, because all the old stand engaged for the Payment of old Debts, which will certainly be the Case as soon as the Nation comes to be engaged in any War, they will then with Reason complain, that an insupportable Load has been thrown upon them for the Sake of a small temporary Ease given to their Ancestors. This may very probably raise a general Disaffection to the present Establishment, and it will be the more dangerous, because it will happen at a Time when our Enemies will certainly be in earnest about playing the Pretender upon us. This Consideration must, in my Opinion, have great Weight with every Gentleman who has a sincere Regard for the illustrious Family now on the Throne, and especially for that Royal Prince, who, 'tis to be hoped, will one Day sway the Scepter of this Kingdom; for by thus perverting the *Sinking Fund*, or running the Nation into new Incumbrances, even in Time of Peace, he may be left in such Distress, as not to have it any Way in his Power to support the Government with any Lustre, or to vindicate the Rights of the Nation with any Vigour.

That no great and new Office or Officer has lately been created may be true, but, Sir, we know that a very great and grievous Office, and a great Number of Officers, were lately revived in Pursuance of the same Sort of Measures which seem now to be pointed at; and we likewise know that the Collecting of our Taxes, and the managing of our Funds, cost the Nation a most prodigious Sum

yearly, a much greater, I believe, than is necessary for that Purpose; for if a narrow Scrutiny were made into that Affair, I am convinced it would be found, that the Business of 2 or 3 Offices might be managed by one, without employing a greater Number of Officers and Clerks in that one, than is now employed in any one of the 3; so that several Offices, and a great Number of Officers and Clerks might be laid aside, by which a very large Sum of Money might be saved yearly to the Publick. This would contribute greatly towards preventing our being obliged to load the People with new or additional Taxes, or to run the Nation in Debt, by creating new Funds, or perverting the old; and this the People would certainly insist on, if they were every Year made sensible of the Sums necessary for the publick Service; but this, it may be presumed, will always be avoided as much as possible by those who have the Disposal of such lucrative Posts and Employments, and therefore they will always endeavour to prevent the People's being made sensible of the great Sums yearly granted for the publick Service.

Another Doctrine has been hinted at on Occasion of this Debate, which is still more extraordinary than any of the former. It has been insinuated, as if it were an Advantage to the People to run the Nation in Debt yearly, rather than raise the Sums necessary for the Service of each Year within the Year; because, say they, the Money is thereby saved in every private Man's Pocket, of which he may, as long as he keeps it in his own Possession, make an Interest or a Profit of it of 5 per Cent. perhaps more; whereas the Publick may borrow at 3 per Cent. or 4 at most; and from the same Way of reasoning, I say, it may be argued, that it will be an Advantage to the People to run the Nation every Year into some new Debt, and never pay off one Shilling of the old: But do not we know, Sir, that in this Country, and in all Countries, People look upon the publick Taxes as a Part of their yearly Expence? When those Taxes are high, every Man must contract his yearly Expence in other Articles, and when the publick Taxes are low, every Man may, and generally does launch out a little into Expences upon other Articles, which he would otherwise have saved; so that if by borrowing a Sum of Money upon the publick Credit for the Service of this Year, we should prevent our being under a Necessity of imposing a Tax of 10s. upon every Man in the Kingdom, that 10s. would not be saved and laid out at Interest by any Man in the Kingdom, at least not by any Man, I believe, with a View to answer his Share of the Principal and Interest of that Sum that had been borrowed by the Publick: No, Sir, every Man would live in his usual Way, as

if no such *tos.* had been, or were ever to be paid; no Man would contract his usual annual Expence on Account of his Share of that Sum borrowed by the Publick; so that the Sum so borrowed by the Publick, and the Interest thereof would remain a Charge upon every Man's Posterity, without their having any Thing left them by their Ancestor for answering that Charge: Even the Posterity of the most frugal Man in the Kingdom, would not be one Shilling the richer on account of that *tos.* which was saved in the Pocket of their Ancestor, because the most frugal Man in the Kingdom might have saved *tos.* of his yearly Expence in any one Year, and would certainly have saved it, if he had found himself under a Necessity of paying a Tax of *tos.* to the Publick.

Sir, We have seen of late Years, several Attempts made to throw a Division, and to breed a Dissention between the landed Interest, and the trading Interest of this Nation; but such Attempts will, I hope, always prove fruitless and vain; for their Interest are inseparable, and will always be thought so by every Man who has a Respect for either: There is not a landed Gentleman of any Sense in the Kingdom but knows, how greatly the Rents of his Estate would be diminished, if our Trade should be undone; and therefore he will never consent to the throwing of any unnecessary Burthen upon it: There is not a trading Man in the Kingdom of any Consequence, but has a View to settle himself or his Posterity in a Land Estate, and therefore he will never agree to the throwing of any unnecessary Burthens upon Land: But, Sir, there has been lately a third Interest reared up in this Kingdom, which I will say is not only separable from, but inconsistent with both: I mean, Sir, the Interest of those concerned in our publick Funds: This is an Interest for the Support of which both our landed Interest, and our trading Interest are now greatly distressed; and it is an Interest which some Gentlemen seem to have a much greater Regard for than they have for either of the other two: Such Gentlemen will, I believe, always be for creating new Funds, as long as we have any Thing left unmortgaged, or any Thing upon which a new or additional Tax can be laid; because the creating of new Funds, will always increase that Interest which they seem to have so much at Heart; and will prevent its being ever in our Power to diminish those Annuities which we are obliged to pay them; but such Gentlemen ought to consider, that the Number of Men concerned in our landed and trading Interest, must always be much greater than the Number of those concerned in our Funds; so that if People should ever come to find that either our landed Interest, and our trading Interest must be destroyed, or our

publick Fund Interest annihilated; it is easy to see upon whom the Ruin may fall; and therefore, if those Gentlemen consider right, they must conclude that it is against the Interest of the Proprietors of our Funds, to make any Additions to them, or to divert that Money which is appropriated and ought to be applied yearly to the diminishing of them.

Whether or no it may be necessary to impose any new Taxes, I shall not now pretend to determine; I hope not, but if it should be found necessary, the Produce of a new Tax may be appropriated to the current Service, as well as the Produce of an old; because if any Deficiency should happen, it may be made good out of the Grants of the succeeding Years: It not only may, but ought to be made good in the very next succeeding Year; for our present Debts did not proceed from appropriating the Produce of any new Tax, but from not taking Care to make good in every succeeding Year the Deficiencies which had happened in the Grants for the Service of the former.

We all know, Sir, how dangerous it is to have Money lying in the *Exchequer* unappropriated, we know what a Temptation it is for some Gentlemen to form extravagant Projects, and to put the Nation to a needless Expence: Nay, we know how apt some Gentlemen are to break thro' the most strict and necessary Appropriations, in Cases where there is not an immediate absolute Necessity to apply the Sums so appropriated to the Uses for which they were originally designed; and our Experience in this particular is one of the chief Reasons, and strongest Arguments for the Question now before us; therefore if we agree to the laying on of any new Tax, I hope it will be immediately appropriated to the Service of the ensuing Year.

The very Question now before us is, Whether we ought to lay a Restraint upon ourselves, with respect to the Contracting of any new Debt, or diverting the *Sinking Fund* from that Use for which it was originally designed, and to which it stands appropriated by the express Words of those Acts of Parliament by which it was established? The Restraint now proposed, is only for this Session; but I wish the Restraint were for all Sessions to come; and if we have any Regard for our Posterity, for the present illustrious Family, and for the future Happiness, I may say, Preservation of the Nation, we will at least for this Session act as if we were under such a Restraint; therefore there can be no Harm in laying ourselves under any such; and there is the more Occasion for it, because of the frequent Deviations we have lately made from this necessary Rule, and the bad Use that may be made of some late Precedents; for if a Check be not speedily put to such Measures, as all Administrations are but fleeing

ing Things, we may expect that every Administration will endeavour to make themselves easy, and to put off the evil Day as long as they can, by contracting some new Debt every Year, and mortgaging some Part of the *Sinking Fund* as long as there is a Shilling of it left: As we have at present a pretty considerable *Sinking Fund*, this Measure may perhaps support the present Administration as long as it can well be supposed to last, especially if no War happens in the mean Time; but sad and melancholy will the Reckoning certainly come to be at last, when we find ourselves engaged in a dangerous and expensive War, our People loaded with as heavy Taxes as they can possibly bear, and all those Taxes mortgaged for the Payment of Debts, except just as much as may be sufficient for the Support of our Civil Government. This Prospect, Sir, gives me a most terrible Alarm, and therefore I am most heartily for the Question now before us.

The Debate being ended, the previous Question was put, *viz.* That that Question be now put: Which was carried in the *Negative* without any Division.

The chief Speakers for the Question were *S—l S—ys*, Esq; Sir *J—n B—d*, and Mr. *A—n W—t*; and the chief Speakers against it were Sir *W—m T—ge*, *T—s W—n*, Esq; Sir *R—t W—le*, and Mr. *A—n H—te*.

The same Day the *Witchcraft Bill* was read a second Time and committed to a Committee of the whole House. (See p. 427 C.) And the Bill to enable *John Harrison* to use the Surname of *Newport* was read a second Time and committed. (See p. 466.)

The same Day the House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee, to consider of Ways and Means to raise the Supply granted to his Majesty, and came to a Resolution to continue the Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry Tax, as usual; which was next Day agreed to by the House.

Feb. 4. A new Writ was order'd for electing a Baron for *New Romney*, in the Room of *David Papillon*, Esq; who being chosen for that Port and for *Dover*, made his Election for the latter.

A Petition of the Chief Burgesses, Burgesses, and Assistants, and of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the City and Liberty of *Westminster*, for building a Bridge at *Westminster* cross the *Tbames*, was presented to the House and read, and referr'd to a Committee.

The same Day, the House according to Order, resolved itself again into a Committee, to consider of the Supply granted to his Majesty, and resolved, That a Sum not exceeding 79,760*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* should be granted to his Majesty for the Charge of the Office of Ordnance for Land Service for the Year 1736:

And that a Sum not exceeding 4590*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* should be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the extraordinary Expence of the Office of Ordnance for Land Service, not provided for by Parliament.

Feb. 6. A Petition of *Charles Sheffield*, Esq; heretofore call'd *Charles Herbert*, for enabling him to take and use the Surname of *Sheffield*, pursuant to the Condition in the Will of *John* late Duke of *Buckinghamshire* and *Normanby*; was presented to the House and read, and Leave given to bring in a Bill for that Purpose.

Presented to the House and read, 49. a Petition of *William Osbaldeston*, Esq; complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Borough of *Scarborough*.

The same Day, the House resolved, That an humble Address should be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to give Directions to the proper Officer or Officers to lay before the House, an Account of what Duties or Impositions are now payable by any Act or Acts of Assembly, in any of the *British* Plantations in *America*, on the Importation and Exportation of Negroes, Wines, or other kind of Liquors, or on any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, and Shipping. And several other Addresses were resolv'd upon for Accounts relating to the *British* Colonies.

On the 9th, a Petition of the Manufacturers of Fustian, was presented to the House and read, praying that a Bill may be brought in to explain the *Callicoe Act*, for that the Sale of printed Fustians was very much hinder'd, by Insinuations that they were included in the Prohibition of printed *Callicoes*.

On the 10th, a new Writ was order'd for electing a Burgess for the Bor. of *Newport, Hants*, in the room of *Wm. Fortescue*, Esq; now one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

On the 11th the following Petitions, *viz.* for the better lighting the City of *London*; for restoring the Navigation of the River *Witham* in the County of *Lincoln*, and draining the low Grounds; and for rebuilding *Gainsborough Church*, were presented to the House and read, and referr'd to Committees.

The same Day, the House, according to Order, resolved itself again into a Committee, to consider of the Supply granted to his Majesty, and came to the following Resolutions, *viz.* 1. That a Sum not exceeding 217,269*l.* 4*s.* and 10*d.* should be granted to his Majesty for the Ordinary of the Navy, (including Half-pay to Sea Officers) for the Year 1736. 2. That a Sum not exceeding 10,000*l.* should be granted to his Majesty upon Account, towards the Support of the Royal Hospital of *Greenwich*. 3. That a Sum not exceeding 24,518*l.* 10*s.* should be granted to his Majesty upon Account, for Out Pensioners of *Chelsea Hospital*, for the Year

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Year 1736. Which Resolutions were next Day agreed to by the House.

On the 12th the *Witchcraft* Bill was read the third Time and pass'd. (See p. 533.)

Feb. 16. a new Writ was order'd for electing a Burgess for the Bor. of *Dorchester*, in the Room of *John Browne*, Esq; who had accepted the Office of one of his Majesty's Council learned in the Law.

A Petition of the Dean and Chapter of the Collegiate Church of *St. Peter in Westminster*, being offered to be presented to the House; Mr. *Pelham*, by his Majesty's Command, acquainted the House, that his Majesty, being informed of the Contents of the said Petition, recommends it to their Consideration. Then the said Petition was brought up, and read; setting forth, that there being no Provision or Fabrick Rents, or other Emoluments, to enable the Dean and Chapter, either to compleat or keep in Repair the said Collegiate Church, and they having annually expended considerable Sums upon the many other large and publick Buildings within their Precinct, which it is incumbent on them to keep up, the Parliament, by two Acts made in the eighth Year of K. *William III.* and in the ninth of *Q. Anne*, allotted them such an annual Sum out of the Duties upon Coals, for a certain Number of Years, as hath enabled them to repair the most ruinous Parts, and to make good about two Thirds of the whole Fabrick; but that the said annual Allowance expiring, and the Money arising therefrom being all expended about *Michaelmas* 1728, and a further Supply being necessary to support a considerable Part of the Church, with the Chapel of K. *Henry VII.* still remaining in a ruinous Condition, the Sum of 4000*l.* upon Application made to the last Parliament, was in each of the Two last Sessions thereof granted for this Purpose, and, upon Application made to the present Parliament, the like Sum was also granted, an Account of the Disposal and Application whereof hath been laid before the House; but that a further Supply is still wanting; and therefore expressing their Hope, that so great and good a Work, carried on and so far advanced by the Aid of former Parliaments, will be continued by the present; and that this venerable Pile, wherein the Remains of the Royal Family, the Nobility and Chief Gentlemen of these Realms are deposited, will be esteemed a publick Concern, and be at length finished, according to its intended Model.

A Motion was hereupon made, and the Question being put, That the said Petition be referred to the Consideration of the Committee of the whole House, to whom it is referred to consider further of the Supply granted to his Majesty; it passed in the *Negative*, 127 to 124.

The same Day the House resolved, That

it would be advantageous not only to the City of *Westminster*, but to many other of his Majesty's Subjects, and to the Publick in general, that a Bridge should be built cross the River *Thames*, from some Part of the said City to the *Surrey* Side: And that the most convenient Place for erecting the said Bridge, will be from *New Palace Yard* to the *Surrey* Side of the River: And Leave was given to bring in a Bill accordingly. (See p. 533.)

The House having on the 10th begun to hear the Matter of the *Southwark* Petition (See p. 423.) and having proceeded in the said Hearing on the *Thursday* following, the Petitioner, [*Richard Sheppard*, Esq;] after he had examined all his Witnesses in Support of his Petition, was advised to give up the Affair; whereupon Mr. *Heatcote*, the sitting Member, was prevailed on not to give the House the Trouble of examining any Witnesses in Support of his Right, or to push the Affair any further; so that on the 17th, the House resolved, *nem. con.* That *George Heatcote*, Esq; was duly elected a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the Bor. of *Southwark* in the County of *Surrey*.

Feb. 19. Mr. Comptroller presented to the House, pursuant to their Address, Copies and Extracts of Representations, Memorials, Petitions and Letters, relating to the *Spanish* Depredations in *Europe* or *America*, since *March* 25. 1725, which had not already been laid before the House.

The same Day, his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and gave the royal Assent to the *Malt Tax* Bill, to the Bill for enabling *John Harrison* to take and use the Surname of *Newport*, and to a *Naturalization* Bill.

PETITION and RESOLUTIONS against spirituous Liquors.

On Feb. 20. a Petition of the Justices of *Middlesex*, in their general Quarter Sessions assembled, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the drinking of *Geneva* and other distilled spirituous Liquors, had for some Years last past greatly increased especially among the People of inferior Rank; and that the constant and excessive Use thereof had already destroyed thousands of his Majesty's Subjects, and rendered great Numbers of others unfit for useful Labour and Service, debauching at the same Time their Morals, and driving them into all manner of Vice and Wickedness; and that that pernicious Liquor was then sold, not only by Distillers and *Geneva* Shops, but by many other Persons of inferior Trades; by which Means Journeymen, Apprentices, and Servants were drawn in to taste, and by degrees to like, approve, and immoderately to drink thereof; and that the Petitioners apprehended the publick Welfare and Safety, as well as the Trade of

of the Nation, would be greatly affected by it, as that Practice was dangerous and mischievous to the Health, Strength, Peace, and Morals, and tended greatly to diminish the Labour and Industry of his Majesty's Subjects; and therefore praying, that the House would take the Premises into their serious Consideration, and apply such Remedy as the House should judge most proper. Which Petition was ordered to be referred to a Committee of the whole House.

Accordingly on the 23d the House resolved itself into the said Committee, and (Sir C— being in the Chair) the M—r of the R—ls moved the following Resolutions, viz. 1. That the low Price of spirituous Liquors was the principal Inducement to the excessive and pernicious Use thereof. 2. That in order to prevent the excessive and pernicious Use of spirituous Liquors, a Discouragement should be given thereto by a Duty to be laid on all such Liquors by Retail. 3. That the vending, bartering, or uttering the said Liquors should be restrained to Persons keeping publick Brandy-Shops, Victualling-Houses, Coffee-Houses, Ale-Houses, and Innholders, and to such Apothecaries and Surgeons, as should make use of the same by way of Medicine only. 4. That no Person keeping a publick Brandy-Shop, a publick Victualling-House, Coffee-House, or Ale-House, or being an Innholder, should be permitted to vend, barter, or utter the said Liquors, but by a Licence, with a Duty payable thereupon. Which Resolutions were all agreed to without any Debate in the Committee, and being next Day reported to the House, they were there likewise agreed to without any Debate; and as from these Resolutions it appeared that it would be necessary to lay on some new Duties, and perhaps to make some Alterations in the old, therefore it was ordered, that the said Report should be referred to the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider further of Ways and Means for raising the Supply.

Accordingly the said Committee of Ways and Means took this Affair into their Consideration on the 8th Day of March, when the following Resolutions were moved for, viz. 1. That for all spirituous Liquors, which any Retailer thereof should, from and after the 24th Day of June, 1736, be possessed of, there should be granted to his Majesty a Duty of 20s. per Gallon. 2. That from and after the 24th Day of June, 1736, the Sum of 50l. yearly should be paid to his Majesty, for a Licence to be taken out yearly, by every Person keeping a publick Brandy-Shop, a publick Victualling-House, Coffee-House, or Ale-House, or being an Innholder, who should vend, barter, or utter, any such spirituous Liquors. And on the 17th of March, the following Resolutions were moved

for. 3. That the Duty and Revenue, which should arise by Licences, for vending Brandy or Spirits, as also the present Duties on Low Wines, Strong-Waters, Brandy, Rum, Arrack, and all other Spirits whether foreign or British, and such Duties as should arise by retailing the same, should be united to, and made part of the general or Aggregate Fund established by the Act of the first of King George I. and should be issued and applied to the Uses to which the said Fund is, or should be made applicable. 4. That all the several Annuities, Payments, and Appropriations, which were then charged upon and payable out of the said several Duties on Strong-Waters, Brandy, Rum, Arrack, or any other Spirits, should be charged upon, and made payable out of the said Aggregate Fund.

DEBATE on the bigb Duties propos'd.

Upon the Motion for the first of these Resolutions, several Gentlemen testified their Dislike to the laying on so high a Duty at once upon all spirituous Liquors; because it was really in some Manner laying a Prohibition upon the Retailer of any such; and particularly W—m P—ry, Esq; stood up and spoke to the Effect as follows, viz.

Sir, I believe, it will be admitted by every Gentleman, that the constant and excessive Use of spirituous Liquors among the inferior Rank of our People, is a Practice which has of late Years grown to a monstrous Height, and it will be as generally and as readily admitted, that this Practice is dangerous and mischievous to the Health, Strength, Peace, and Morals of the People, and that it tends greatly to diminish the Labour and Industry of his Majesty's Subjects; therefore I believe we shall all agree in this, that some Method ought to be taken for putting a Stop to this Practice; but whether it be necessary for this End to lay a total Prohibition upon the Retail of such Liquors is a Question that will, in my Opinion, admit of some Doubt, and deserves our most serious Consideration, because of the many bad Consequences with which such a Prohibition must certainly be attended.

Let us consider, Sir, that the Distilling Trade is a Business which has been carried on by Royal Authority for about 100 Years, and that it has been not only highly approved, but very much encouraged by several Acts of Parliament passed since the Revolution. Under such publick, great, and solemn Sanctions, what Person could imagine that the Trade was in itself pernicious, or that it was inconsistent with the Health and Welfare of the People? No Man could; and accordingly great Numbers of his Majesty's Subjects, especially within these last 40 Years, have betaken themselves to this Business, and have

employed all the Money they were Masters of in providing Materials proper for the Business. And further, Sir, as the Distilling of such Spirits has met with great Encouragement from the Legislature for many Years past, so likewise the Retail of them has been so much encouraged, or at least connived at, that there is not now an Inn, an Ale-House, or a Coffee-House in the Kingdom, but what owes a great Part of its Profits to the Retail of such Liquors: By which Means there are now such Multitudes of Families in the Kingdom who owe their chief, if not their only Support to the Distilling, or to the Retail of such Liquors, that they very well deserve the Care and the Consideration of a *British House of Commons*.

The only Complaint now before us, Sir, is against the constant and excessive Use of spirituous Liquors among Persons of inferior Rank: There is no Complaint against the Liquors themselves, nor was it ever said that a moderate Use of any Sort of such Liquors was hurtful; nay, it will be granted, I believe, that the moderate Use of them is upon many Occasions convenient, if not necessary; so that by a total Prohibition of such Liquors by Retail, we seem to be carrying the Remedy much farther than the Disease, even with respect to our home made Spirits. But with respect to Rum, I am sure there was never any Complaint against the constant and excessive Use of that Liquor among Persons of inferior Rank, therefore I can see no Reason for putting a Stop to the Retail of that Liquor; and when we consider the present low and distressed Condition of our Sugar Colonies, and that they are now chiefly supported by the Sale of their Rum, I think we ought not to put almost an entire Stop to the Consumption of that Liquor, without some very strong and urgent Reasons for so doing.

From what I have said, Sir, I hope no Gentleman will imagine, that I am arguing against our taking some Method for putting a Stop to the constant and excessive Use of such Liquors among Persons of inferior Rank. No, Sir, I shall readily and willingly agree to any proper Method for that Purpose; but I must declare that my Concern is so great for the Multitudes of Families both in this Island and in the *West-Indies*, who now owe their chief Support to the making and vending of such Liquors, that I cannot give my Consent to any Regulation which will turn them entirely, and at once, out of that Business to which they at present owe their chief Support; especially, as I am convinced the Disease now under our Consideration does not any way stand in need of such a desperate Cure: And I have likewise so great a Regard for his Majesty and his illustrious Family, and for the Peace and Quiet of this Kingdom, that I cannot give my Consent to a Regula-

tion which I foresee will raise great Disaffection to the present Government, and may produce such Riots and Tumults, as may endanger our present Establishment, or at least such as cannot be quelled without spilling the Blood of many of his Majesty's once faithful Subjects, and putting an End to the Liberties of the People. It is a dangerous, it is, Sir, a terrible Thing, to reduce many thousands of Families at once to a State of Despair, which will be the certain Consequence of laying so high Duties upon the Retail of spirituous Liquors as will amount to a total Prohibition.

The constant and excessive Use of spirituous Liquors amongst the inferior Rank is the only Complaint now properly before us, and as it is evident that this Grievance proceeds entirely from the low Price of our Home made spirituous Liquors, it is certain that a Duty upon all such perhaps less than that which was imposed by the late Act against *Geneva*, would prevent the constant and excessive Use of such Liquors amongst the inferior Rank: This, Sir, I think, is evident from the Effect of those high Duties which are laid upon Brandy and Rum; for it is certain that Brandy and Rum are more coveted by the Vulgar, and may easily be made more palatable than any Sort of Home made Spirit; yet we have never heard of great Complaints made against the constant and excessive Use of Brandy or Rum among Persons of inferior Rank, the Reason of which certainly is, because the Duties upon these Liquors have raised the Price so high, that the lower Sort of People cannot afford to make a constant and excessive Use of them; and therefore it is plain, that if the Price of all Home made Spirits were, by a Duty to be laid upon them, made as high, as the Price of Rum is at present, it would prevent the constant and excessive Use of them among the Vulgar.

It cannot be said, Sir, that nothing but a total Prohibition can be an effectual Remedy against the Evil complained of, because we all know that the late Act against *Geneva* was effectual so far as it went: It was made, we know, to extend only to compound Spirits, and with respect to them it was an effectual Remedy, for it put an entire Stop to the constant and excessive Use of such Spirits amongst those of inferior Rank; but some of the Distillers immediately began to make a Sort of plain Spirit, which, I believe in Derision of the Act, they called *Parliament Brandy*, and this the common People made as constant and as excessive an Use of, as they had before done of compound Spirits: This was the Case of that Act, and if it had been amended and made to extend to all Home made Spirits, instead of being repealed, there would never have been Occasion for any such Complaint as we have now before us: How it came

came to be repealed I shall not now take upon me to explain; but upon recollecting what was the Effect of that Act, I think we need not give ourselves any great Trouble in searching after a Remedy for the Disease now complained of: Let us but revive that Act, extend it to all Home made Spirits, and add some Clauses for preventing any Person's selling spirituous Liquors without a Licence, and I am convinced the Remedy will be found to be effectual.

But admitting that nothing but a total Prohibition will do, yet, for God's sake, Sir, let us have some Regard to the many poor Families that are now supported by the distilling and vending of spirituous Liquors: Do not let us, for God's sake, turn them all at once out of their Livelihood: Let us consider how difficult it is for a Man who has been bred up to, and has long exercised one sort of Business, to turn himself all at once to another, by which he may support his Family: Let us consider what a Loss he must sustain by the Sale of those Utensils he had occasion for in his former Way of Business: The Difficulty must on all Occasions be great, the Loss must be considerable; but by turning such Multitudes adrift at once, we shall make the Difficulty insurmountable, and the Loss irreparable; for there will be such Numbers brought at once to look out for new Employments, that it will make it impossible for any one of them to succeed; and there will be such a large Quantity of a certain sort of Materials brought at once to the Market, that none of them will bear any Price. In short, Sir, the Difficulties and Distresses which many poor Families must be drove to, raise in me the most melancholy Reflections, and they must raise in the Breast of every Man that hears me, the most compassionate Concern; therefore, if it be thought absolutely necessary to lay on such Duties as will amount to a Prohibition, I hope they will not be laid on all at once: We may now lay on a small Duty upon all sorts of Spirits sold by retail, and a small Duty upon Licences for selling by retail; we may increase those Duties the next Session, and we may go on increasing yearly, till they be at last brought up so high as to amount to a Prohibition: By this Method People will have Time to look about them, and will get out of the Trade by Degrees; which will make it the less hurtful to every particular Man, and the more easy for him to fix himself in some new way of Business, by which he may be able to support his Family.

I have often heard, Sir, of Sumptuary Laws by which certain sorts of Apparel, or rather Decorations, have been forbid to be worn by Persons of inferior Rank; but I never heard of a Sumptuary Law by which any sort of Victuals or Drink were forbid to be made use of by Persons of a low Degree; yet

this is, as it appears to me, what seems to be now intended: We are absolutely to forbid the Use of spirituous Liquors to all those who are not able to purchase a certain Number of Gallons at a Time: A poor Journeyman or Labourer shall not have a Dram, shall not have a Glass of Punch, unless he can spare to lay out 8 or 10s. at a Time, which, I am sure, two Thirds of our People cannot well spare to do: Whereas if a Man is rich enough to lay out 8 or 10s. at a Time, or profligate enough to pawn his Coat, in order to raise the Money, he may drink as much, he may commit as many Debauches in that Liquor as he pleases, the Law contrived by the Wisdom of the *British* Legislature against the excessive drinking of Spirits shall put no Restraint upon any such Man: If spirituous Liquors even when taken in the most moderate Way, are of such a pernicious Nature, that they ought never to be tasted without the Advice of a Physician, we ought to take Care of the Rich as well as of the Poor, by putting it out of the Power of the former as well as of the latter, to taste the bewitching Cup without such Advice; but if the moderate Use of such Liquors be no way hurtful, I can see no Reason for our making any invidious Distinction between the Poor and the Rich; let us leave the moderate Use of such Liquors to all, and take all proper Methods for preventing their being immoderately used by any. This I think, Sir, may be done by a much lower Duty than that now proposed, and therefore, tho' I have as great a Regard for the Health and the Morals of the People as any Gentleman in this House, yet I cannot but be against the Motion now made to you, because of the terrible Consequences with which it must necessarily be attended.

To this it was answered in general, That no Sort of distilled spirituous Liquor was absolutely necessary for the Support of Nature, that such Liquors were at first used only by Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries, in some dangerous Distempers, and were never dispensed by them but in small Quantities; but when such Liquors were to be met with at every Corner, and People left at Liberty to take as much of them as they pleased, few Persons could keep themselves within any Bounds, because a small Quantity deprived them of their Reason, and the Companions they usually met with at such Places, encouraged and tempted them to drink to Excess: That it was impossible to prevent this Excess, without greatly diminishing the Number of Retailers of such Liquors, and raising the Price so high, as to put them out of the Reach of all Persons of inferior Rank, who were the only sort of People that were generally apt to make a Custom of getting drunk with such Liquors; for that very few of the better

better Sort of People had ever been found to commit frequent Debauches in such Liquors; and even with respect to them, by putting it out of their Power to meet with such Liquors at a cheap Rate in any Place of publick Resort, the Temptations which might arise from promiscuous Company, or from Companions and Friends meeting together, would be entirely taken away, and very few Persons were so ridiculously abandoned as to get drunk by themselves without any Company or Conversation.

That they were very sensible of the Difficulties to which great Numbers of his Majesty's Subjects would be reduced by the Duties to be laid upon the Retail of such Liquors; but the Interest of every particular Man must give way to the general Interest; and where the Preservation of the Society was so visibly and so essentially concerned, the Prejudice that some few particular Persons might suffer was not to be regarded. However, that all possible care would be taken of those that might any way suffer by the Duties to be laid upon the Retail of spirituous Liquors, in order that they might be enabled to fall upon some other Way of supporting their Families; and as every one would be convinced that their being turned out of their present Way of supporting their Families, was become necessary for the publick Good of their Country, and Preservation of the People in general, it was to be presumed that every Man would willingly submit to such a Regulation, so that it could not raise any Disaffection to his Majesty's Person or Government, nor could it produce any Riots or Tumults.

That with respect to Rum and Brandy, it was very certain that they likewise had been often drank to a very great Excess, notwithstanding the high Duties laid upon them, and were as pernicious to the Health and Morals of the People, as any Home made Spirit: That it would be ridiculous to lay a higher Duty upon home made Spirits, which were the Manufacture of the Subjects of this Island, than upon Rum or Brandy, especially the latter; and that if our Sugar Islands should suffer a little by our lessening the Consumption of Rum, they could not complain, when they considered that it was for the Sake of preserving their Mother Country, the general Interest of which was always to be preferred to the particular Interest of any Colony; for if any Sort of Spirit should be exempted from the Duties then to be imposed, the Retailers would sell all Sorts of Spirits under that Denomination, and the Distillers would compound them in such a Manner, that it would be impossible to discover the Fallacy.

That they would willingly agree to the Method proposed by the Hon. Gentleman, of laying on but a small Duty at once, and raising that Duty by Degrees; but they were

very sure the laying on a small Duty would not be an effectual Remedy for the Evil so loudly complained of; and if the Spirit which was then in the Nation against all Sorts of distilled spirituous Liquors should be allowed to subside, they were afraid they would never be able to get any new Act passed for raising that Duty, because of the Multitudes of People that would always be engaged by their own private Interest to oppose the passing of any such Law; therefore they thought it was absolutely necessary to take Advantage of the present Conjunction, in order to put an effectual Stop to a Practice which had been so long, and so justly complained of; and for that Reason they were for agreeing with the Motion.

The Question being then put upon the Motion, it was agreed to without any further Debate, and without any Division; as was the other Resolution of the 8th of March above mentioned: The other two Resolutions proposed on the 17th, occasioned a much longer Debate, but they likewise were agreed to without a Division.

On the 19th, the said Resolutions of the Committee were reported to the House, when those of the 17th, were again debated, but all the four were at last agreed to by the House; and then a Motion was made, That the Resolutions reported from the Committee of the whole House, who were appointed to consider of the Petition of the Justices, and agreed to by the House on Feb. 24, (see p. 535) might be read; and the same being read accordingly, it was ordered, That a Bill should be brought in upon the Resolutions then last read, and also upon the Resolutions that Day reported from the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider further of Ways and Means for raising the Supply, and agreed to by the House; and that the Master of the Rolls, Sir Charles Turner, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Dodington, Sir George Oxenden, and Mr. Winnington, should prepare and bring in the same.

An Account of the hereditary and temporary Excise moved for, with the DEBATE that occasioned it.

On March 22. a Motion was made, That the Commissioners of the Excise should lay before the House an Account of the net Produce of the Hereditary and Temporary Excise from Midsummer 1716, to Midsummer 1726, distinguishing each Year, and the Produce of the several Duties belonging to the said Excise.

That our Readers may know the Causes which produced this Motion, let them take Notice, that the first two of the four Resolutions agreed to in the Committee of Ways and Means as abovementioned, were moved for by

by the M^r of the R^{olls}, and agreed to on the 8th; and were, as was imagined by many, all that was necessary for the Foundation of a Bill; but when they were going to direct their Chairman to report these two Resolutions to the House, an H^{on}. Gentleman who had been for these two Resolutions, stood up and moved that they might sit again before they directed any Report, because, as the Duties proposed to be laid upon spirituous Liquors would certainly very much diminish the Consumption of such Spirits, it was not to be expected that the Duties upon such Spirits would produce so much yearly as they had formerly done; and as the former Produce stood appropriated for answering certain Annuities and Payments, particularly to the Civil List, it would be necessary to consider of Ways and Means to make good the Deficiencies that might happen by the two Resolutions they had then agreed to: Whereupon the Committee agreed to sit again upon that Affair before making any Report; and accordingly on the 17th, the House resolved itself again into the said Committee, when the same Gentleman acquainted the House, that the Share the Civil List only had in the Duties on spirituous Liquors, had for several Years last past amounted to at least 70,000^l. yearly, one Year with another; and as a great Part of this Annuity would be lost to the Crown, it was necessary to make it good from some other Fund; therefore he proposed appropriating all the Duties on spirituous Liquors to the *Aggregate Fund*, which makes a Part of the *Sinking Fund*; and charging that Fund with all the Annuities and Payments formerly payable out of these Duties; in Pursuance of which, he moved for the two Resolutions agreed to on the 17th as above-mentioned. This Proposition brought on a Debate, in which it was strongly insisted, That the Civil List, instead of being a Loser, would be a Gainer by lessening the Consumption of Spirits, because the Consumption of Beer and Ale, and of Wine, and the Produce of the Duties on Wine Licences, &c. would be thereby greatly increased; so that the Loss the Crown might sustain by lessening the Produce of the Duties upon spirituous Liquors, would be much more than made good by the Increase of almost all the other Revenues appropriated to the Civil List; particularly that upon Beer and Ale.

Upon the other Side it was granted, that there might probably be an Increase in the Excise upon Beer and Ale, but as what the Amount of that Increase might be, was uncertain, and as the Amount of the Loss the Crown was to sustain was certain, therefore that Loss ought then to be made good out of some certain Produce; and if there did really happen any Increase in the Excise upon Beer

and Ale, they might call for an Account of it in 2 or 3 Years after, in order that the same might be appropriated to the *Aggregate Fund* for making good what was proposed to be taken from that Fund.

This Debate gave Occasion to the calling for the said Account of the net Produce of the Hereditary and Temporary Excise, &c. in order that it might afterwards from thence appear what Increase had arisen in the Excise upon Beer and Ale by the preventing or lessening the Consumption of spirituous Liquors; and in order that that Increase might be appropriated to the *Aggregate Fund*, by the Bill which was then to be brought in: But upon putting the Question, after a long Debate, it was carried in the Negative by 132 to 122.

On March 29, the Master of the Rolls presented to the House, according to Order, the said Bill, which was intitled, *A Bill for laying a Duty upon the Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, and for licensing the Retailers thereof*; and the same being received, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer stood up, and by his Majesty's Command acquainted the House, That, as the Alterations proposed to be made by that Bill in the Duties charged upon all spirituous Liquors, might in a great Degree affect some Parts of his Majesty's Civil List Revenues, arising from the same, his Majesty, for the Sake of remedying so great an Evil, as was intended by that Bill to be prevented, consented to accept any other Revenue of equal Value, to be settled and appropriated in lieu of his Interest in the said Duties.

The Bill was then read the first Time, and ordered to be read a second Time: After which a Motion was made, that the Bill should be printed, which occasioned some Debate; but upon the Question's being put, it was carried in the Negative.

PETITION of the Merchants against the Bill, and DEBATE on the Motion for referring it.

On March 31, the said Bill was, according to Order, read a second Time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House; and on April 6. a Petition of the Merchants and Planters trading to and interested in the *British Sugar Colonies in America*, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, that the Resolutions, which the House had come to for granting to his Majesty a Duty of 20^s. per Gallon for all spirituous Liquors sold by Retail, and for the Payment of the Sum of 50^l. yearly to his Majesty by every Person retailing the same, would bring, as the Petitioners apprehended, unavoidable Ruin on the Sugar Colonies, tho' the Evil complained of did not arise from the Consumption

sumption of the Commodities imported from the said Colonies; and representing to the House a State of their Case, with regard to the Consumption of Sugar, Molasses and Rum, as it would be affected by the Bill brought in upon the said Resolutions, in full Assurance, that the Wisdom of the Legislature would find Means effectually to suppress the Evils occasioned by the excessive Use of spirituous Liquors, without destroying the Sugar Trade, upon which the Subsistence of so many Thousands of his Majesty's Subjects depended; and therefore praying that the Petitioners might be heard by themselves or their Counsel, against so much of the said Bill, as they conceived might extend to their Prejudice, or affect the *British* Sugar Trade.

After the reading of this Petition, a Motion was made, That it should be referred to the Consideration of the Committee of the whole House, to whom the said Bill was committed; and that the Petitioners, if they thought fit, should be heard by themselves or their Counsel before the said Committee; but this Motion being objected to, and it being alledged, that it was contrary to the Method of Proceeding in that House, to hear Counsel or Parties upon any Petition against a Money Bill, the Gentlemen who had made and seconded the Motion, desired several Journals of the House might be read, relating to their Proceedings in the Reign of *K. William*, and one in that of *Q. Anne*; which were read accordingly: And then the Gentlemen who were for the Motion proceeded to this Effect, *viz.*

That with respect to those Money Bills which were brought in for answering the current Service of the ensuing Year, there was some Reason for not admitting Petitioners to be heard against them; because such Services required an immediate Supply; they could not be carried on without Money, and they generally could not admit of any Delay; therefore the publick Safety made it often necessary to pass such Bills with the utmost Dispatch, and for that Reason the House had laid it down as a Rule not to admit Petitioners to be heard against them; but even in such Cases the Rule was not without Exception, as appeared from the Journals that had been read to them, especially the First, where Petitioners [the *East India Company*] were admitted to be heard against a Bill, notwithstanding the great Sum that was thereby to be raised, [*viz.* 2,000,000*l.*] and notwithstanding the greatest Part of that Sum was designed, and was absolutely necessary for the Support of our Civil Government, and of our Land and Sea Services, as appeared by the Clause of Appropriation contained in that Act; and considering the precarious Situation the Affairs of *Europe* were then in, it could not be de-

nied but that the Demands for those Services were then as pressing, and required as much Dispatch as could almost at any one Time be supposed.

But that with respect to the Bill then before them, it could not properly be called a Money Bill: There were, 'twas true, some Taxes to be imposed by the Bill, but those Taxes were not designed as Supplies for answering the current Service of the Year: They were designed only for putting an End to an Abuse which had lately crept in among our People, and therefore the Rule for not admitting Petitioners to be heard against a Money Bill, could in no manner of Way be applied to the Bill then before them.

To this it was added, That with respect to any Trade in which the Subjects of this Nation had no Rival, the Legislature might pretty freely make such Regulations as they had a Mind, but with respect to any Trade in which our Subjects were rivalled by foreign Powers, we ought to be extremely cautious in making any new Regulation; because in such a Case the smallest Discouragement might give Foreigners such an Advantage over us, as might enable them to turn us entirely out of the Trade; which might very probably be the Case with respect to the Sugar Trade; for in that Trade it was well known we had a most powerful and dangerous Rival; and for us to make a new Regulation which might affect that Trade, without so much as hearing what our own Subjects who were engaged in the Trade had to say against such Regulation, was shewing such a Disregard to the Subjects, and to the Trade and Commerce of *Great Britain*, as they hoped would never in any Case be shewn by that House.

To this it was answered in general, That every Bill by which any Tax was levied upon the Subject was a Money Bill, and had always been understood as such by that House; and therefore the Bill then before them was as much a Money Bill as any other. That with respect to the Rule of not hearing Petitioners against such Bills, it must be supposed to have had a Beginning, as all such Rules have; and therefore before that Rule came to be fully established as a Rule for directing the future Proceedings of that House, many Precedents might be quoted against the observing of that Rule, because it was from those very Precedents that the Rule took its Rise: It had been observed that as soon as any Bill was brought in for laying a Tax or Duty upon any Sort of Goods, the Dealers in such Goods always petitioned, and desired to be heard by themselves or their Counsel against the Bill, and always under a Pretence, that the passing of such a Bill would injure the Trade of the Nation; yet upon hearing what they had to say, it was generally found that

that all their Arguments proceeded from private Prejudices or selfish Views, or that they had nothing to offer but what had been before under the Consideration of the House; so that it almost always appeared that the Hearing of such Petitioners by themselves or their Counsel, was taking up a great deal of the Time of the House to no purpose: For this Reason the House came at last to establish it as a Rule not to be departed from, not to admit Petitioners to be heard by themselves or their Counsel against any such Bill, which Rule had then been inviolably observed for many Years, and the Reason for observing it was as strong with respect to the Bill then before them, as with respect to any other.

That they ought, without doubt, to be extremely cautious in making any Regulation which might discourage our Sugar Trade, or our Sugar Colonies; but neither that Trade nor any of those Colonies could be of any Weight, when put in the Balance against the Health and Happiness of the People of Great Britain; and if, for the Preservation of the Health and Morals of the People of Great Britain, they found themselves under a Necessity of making a Regulation which might lessen the Consumption of Sugar among the People of this Island, they must fall upon some Way of giving an Encouragement to that Trade with respect to foreign Markets, which would be a greater Advantage to the Nation, and would prevent the Ruin of our own People. But that for this Purpose they had no Occasion for hearing the Petitioners by themselves or their Counsel; because as every one of them had a Representative in that House, they might communicate their Thoughts upon that Subject to their several Representatives, by which Means the House would be as fully informed of what they had to say, as if they were to be heard by themselves or their Counsel at the Bar; and therefore, as the granting them any such Hearing would be taking up the Time of the House to no purpose, they could not but be against it.

The Question was then put upon the Motion, and carried in the Negative without a Division: Whereupon the Petition was ordered to lie upon the Table.

Immediately after, a Petition of the Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of the Society of Merchants Adventurers within the City of Bristol, under their common Seal, was presented to the House and read; setting forth that the Bill then depending before the House, to lay a Duty of 20 s. a Gallon on all spirituous Liquors sold by Retail, and a Sum of 50 l. yearly to be paid by every Retailer of the same, would, if enacted, be destructive to the Petitioners, and many thousands more of his Majesty's Subjects, as well in the Sugar Colonies, as in the adjacent

Parts of the said City; and therefore imploring the House to consider the great Loss, which must immediately and thereafter ensue to the Revenue, Navigation, Traders, and others concerned in Sugar and Rum, and what Advantage Foreigners might make thereof; and to afford such Relief therein, as to the House should seem meet; for that, in their humble Opinion, a proper Relief might be granted to them, without preventing the Evil complained of in the Bill from being effectually suppressed. This Petition was likewise ordered to lie upon the Table.

On April 7. the Order of the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House upon the said Bill being read, a great Number of Accounts relating to this Affair, were ordered to be referred to the said Committee; and then the House having resolved itself into the said Committee, they made some Progress in the Bill without any great Debate or Division; after which they put off the further Consideration of the Bill to Friday then next.

On the 8th, a Petition of the Merchants and Owners of Ships trading from the Port of Liverpool in the County Palatine of Lancaster, to and from the British Sugar Colonies in America, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth that the greatest and principal Branch of their Trade consisted in the Exportation of Manufactures, the Produce of Great Britain, to our Colonies in America, and bringing Muscovado Sugars in return for the same, three fourth Parts of which Sugars, could not be consumed without being first refined, and two fifth Parts when refined were drawn into Molasses, whereof near two thirds were distilled into Spirits; and that if the Bill brought in, in order to lay a Duty of 20 s. a Gallon upon all kinds of spirituous Liquors retailed within this Kingdom, Rum from his Majesty's Plantations not excepted, should pass into a Law, the greatest Consumption of refined Sugars would be entirely lost, and Rum, which is near a fourth Part in Value of the Produce of our Sugar Colonies, would also be rendered of little or no Value, and two thirds of the Molasses produced from refined Sugars, must become useless; to the inevitable Ruin of our Sugar Plantations, and Destruction of the two most valuable Branches of our foreign Trade, to the British Colonies and the Coast of Africa; and therefore expressing their Hope, that the Legislature would not hazard so beneficial a Trade, to cure an Evil, that never would have happened from Rum, or any other Liquor of that Value, but would be able to find Means effectually to suppress the same, without extending such Means to any of the Liquors that were distilled from the Produce of our own Plantations; and praying, that the House would be pleased to take their Case into Consideration,

and give such Relief therein, as the House should find most meet.—This Petition was likewise ordered to lie upon the Table.

Next Day the Order of the House being read, for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider further of the said Bill, it was ordered, that it should be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they should have Power to receive a Clause, for enabling such Persons as had exercised the Business of Distillation for a Time to be limited, or had served, or were then bound as Apprentices to such Business, to exercise and follow any other Trade or Business in any City, Town or Place, in that Part of Great Britain called England.

After which the House resolved itself into the said Committee, and proceeded without any great Debate or Division, until they came to that Clause in the Bill by which it was enacted, that the Duties and Revenues which should arise by Licences for vending Brandy or Spirits, as also the present Duties on Low-wines, Strong-waters, Brandy, Rum, Arrack, and all other Spirits, whether foreign or British, and such Duties as should arise by retailing the same, should from and after the 29th of Sept. 1736, be united to, and made Part of the general or Aggregate Fund established by the Act of the first of King George I. and should be issued and applied to the Uses to which the said Fund was, or should be made applicable.

After reading this Clause, it was opposed by several Gentlemen as being unnecessary, because tho' the Produce of those Duties was appropriated to the Payment of several Annuities and other particular Uses, and tho' that Produce might perhaps be less in Time to come than it had been for some Years passed, yet they did not believe that by the Regulation made by that Bill, the Produce of those Duties would be so much reduced, as to be under what it was when those Appropriations were made; and if that should be the Case, any small Deficiency that might happen, might be provided for by next Session of Parliament, when the Amount of that Deficiency would be ascertained: But it being insisted on, that the future Produce of those Duties could not near answer the Ends to which it was appropriated, and that it was absolutely necessary for the sake of publick Credit, to grant a new Fund to the Creditors of the Publick, by the same Bill by which they took away or diminished their old, the Clause was agreed to without a Division.

Then the next Clause was read, which was in these Words: And whereas the said Duties upon Low-wines, Strong-waters, Brandy, Rum, Arrack, and all other Spirits whether foreign or British, are amongst other Duties and Revenues charged with, and liable to pay several Sums of Money, as well for the Support of his Majesty's Household and

Family, and the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, as for Payment of Annuities and other Payments to several Corporations, and to other Persons intitled thereunto; and it may so happen, that by making the Alterations aforesaid in the said Duties, the Funds charged with the Payments aforesaid may prove deficient: And whereas by a Medium of 8 Years, computed from the Time of his Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne to Midsummer last past, the Sum of *is* taken to be the Medium of the annual Produce of what has been applied of the Duties aforesaid to the Service of his Majesty's Household and Family: To the End therefore, that neither his Majesty, nor any other Person or Persons, Bodies Politick or Corporate, who is or are intitled to any Part, Share or Interest in the Money arising by the said Duties, may be Losers, or receive any Prejudice by the Alterations aforesaid, be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that from and after the said 29th of Sep. 1736, there shall be paid to his Majesty during his natural Life, (which God long preserve) out of the Monies of the said general or Aggregate Fund, the Sum of *per Annum*, being the aforesaid Medium of what has been annually applied of the Duties aforesaid towards the Service of his Majesty's Household and Family, and others his Expences and Occasions, from his happy Accession to the Throne, to Midsummer last past.

DEBATE in relation to the Sum to be given to the Civil List, in lieu of the Duties on spirituous Liquors.

After the Reading of this Clause, a Motion was made by some of the Gentlemen concerned in the drawing up of the Bill, to fill up the Blank with the Sum of 70,000*l.* that Sum, as they said, being the Medium of what had been annually applied of the aforesaid Duties, towards the Civil List, from his Majesty's happy Accession, to Midsummer last past: Whereupon the Gentlemen who had opposed the former Clause, declared, that they were likewise against this whole Clause, and that they would afterwards take the Liberty to give their Reasons; but as it was necessary in point of Form, to fill up the Blank, before any Thing could be said either for or against the Clause, therefore they would propose that the Blank should be filled up with the Sum of 43,000*l.*

As this was the lesser Sum, the Question was of Course to be first put for filling up the Blank with this lesser Sum, and as this was opposed by the Gentlemen who had proposed to fill the Blank up with the Sum of 70,000*l.* it brought on a long Debate, in which some of the chief Arguments made use of in favour of the lesser Sum were to this Effect, *viz.*

Sir,

Sir, When I come to give my Reasons for being against this whole Clause, I shall shew that the Civil List cannot be any Loser by diminishing the Consumption of spirituous Liquors, because, whatever may be thereby lost to the Civil List, will be much more than made good by the Increase of the Consumption of other Liquors, of the Duties upon which the Civil List has a much larger Share than it has of those Duties payable upon spirituous Liquors; therefore whatever Sum this Blank may be filled up with, I must look upon every Shilling of it, not as a Compensation, but as a new Addition to the Civil List, and since I do not think that the Crown has Occasion for any new Addition to that Revenue, I must look upon this whole Sum as a real Loss to the People: I must look upon the whole, Sir, as a Sort of Purchase Money we are to pay for the Bill now before us; and since we must pay a Price for preserving the Health and Morals of the People, surely if we are good Merchants, if we are honest Trustees for the People, we'll endeavour to bring down that Price as much as we can.

But supposing, Sir, that the Loss the Civil List may sustain by diminishing the Consumption of spirituous Liquors, were not to be made good by the Increase which that Diminution will naturally produce in some of the other Branches of that Revenue; the yearly Sum to be given to the Civil List in lieu of that Loss, ought not to be calculated from a Medium of 8 Years after his Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne, but from a Medium of 8 Years immediately preceding his Accession; for when the Parliament, which established the present Civil List, were considering what Duties would be sufficient for raising that Revenue, which they thought necessary for supporting his Majesty's Household and Family, they could not have under their Consideration the Produce of those Duties in Time to come; and much less could they have under their Consideration an Increase which might arise by an Abuse, so as to put it out of the Power of Parliament to rectify that Abuse, without making good to the Civil List the increased Revenue, it had acquired by that Abuse: They could have nothing under their Consideration but the Produce of those Duties for Years past, and for this Reason the Clause, now before us, ought to have been drawn up in a quite different Manner from what it is; or at least it ought to have been left to the Committee to determine, whether they would take the 8 Years before, or the 8 Years after his Majesty's Accession; in which Case it ought to have been in these Terms: *And whereas by a Medium of Years computed from the Sum of the Medium of the annual Produce of that Part*

of the Duties aforesaid, appropriated to the Service of his Majesty's Household and Family.

This, Sir, was, in my Opinion, the only proper and regular Method in which this Clause could have been brought in: If it had been brought in according to this Method, the Committee, where only it is proper to determine such Things, would have been left at full Liberty to chuse the Medium of any Number of Years after, or before his Majesty's Accession; and if we had chose the Medium of 8 Years before, as we certainly ought, that Medium would not have amounted to the Sum now under our Consideration; because the Abuse with respect to the Consumption of Home made Spirits was not near so great in the 8 Years preceding his Majesty's Accession, as it has been in the 8 Years since; and every one knows how greatly the Produce of the Duties upon foreign Spirits increased after that miraculous Tide which opened the Port of *Dunkirk*, and which brought in upon us an Inundation of *French Brandies* under the Name of *Flemish*; inasmuch that in the Year 1723, which was the Year after that prodigious Tide, and but two Years after a very remarkable Change in our Administration, the Duties on foreign Brandies and Spirits amounted to above 70,000*l.* whereas in the Year 1721, they did not amount to 25,000*l.* and we likewise know, that, since his Majesty's Accession, this Inundation has rather increased than diminished.

But again, Sir, supposing we were to take this Matter in the best Light we can for the Crown, and in the worst for the People: Supposing that we ought to calculate the Loss which the Civil List may sustain by diminishing the Consumption of spirituous Liquors, from a Medium of 8 Years to be computed from the Time of his Majesty's happy Accession, to *Midsummer* last; yet surely the extraordinary Increase that happened in the Duties upon foreign Brandies and Spirits in the Year 1733, ought not to be brought into that Calculation; for in that Year, we may remember we reassumed our Desire to encourage our own Distillery, and for that Reason, (*French Brandies* being wanted, as was pretended, to mix up with and rectify our own Spirits) as well as for the Love and Esteem we bore the *French*, a Law was passed, for lowering the Duties upon *French Brandies*, and for making all foreign Brandies pay an equal Duty with them: This of course gave the Alarm to our old Friends at *Dunkirk*, who foresaw that they could no longer import *French Brandies* upon us under the Name of *Flemish*, and therefore, before that Act took Place, they brought in such large Quantities of Brandy, that the Duties on foreign Brandies and Spirits, for that Year only, amounted to near 318,000*l.* which was near 200,000*l.* more

more than was usual in any one Year; yet this extraordinary and casual Produce seems now intended to be brought in, for magnifying the Loss which the Civil List may sustain by diminishing the Consumption of spirituous Liquors, and for increasing the Sum with which the People are to be loaded for making good that pretended Loss. I say, pretended Loss, Sir, because I am convinced the whole will appear to be so, and therefore I am now for filling up the Blank with the smallest Sum I have heard proposed; but when the Question comes to be put upon the Clause in general, I shall give my *Negative* to the Whole, and for that Reason I shall give myself very little Concern about the Sum with which it is now to be filled up.

To this it was answered in Substance as follows, *viz.*

I shall not, Sir, take up your Time with endeavouring to shew, that the Loss which the Crown may sustain by lessening the Consumption of spirituous Liquors cannot be made good by the Increase that must thereby be occasioned in the Consumption of other Liquors; because I do not take it to be the Question now before us: It is evident from the Accounts upon our Table, that his Majesty's Share of the Duties upon spirituous Liquors has for these 8 Years last past amounted yearly to about 70,000*l.* one Year with another, therefore if the whole of these Duties be for the future appropriated and made payable to the *Aggregate Fund*, it is evident, and, I think, admitted of all Sides, that his Majesty will by such Appropriation lose a yearly Revenue of 70,000*l.* which he has enjoyed ever since his happy Accession to the Throne; and that that Loss ought to be made good to his Majesty is a Question that seems to me to have been already determined by this House, when we agreed to those Resolutions upon which this Bill was founded: Therefore the only Question now before us, or that can come properly before us, is, to determine how much his Majesty will really lose, in order that the same may be for the future made good to his Majesty out of that Fund to which we have already appropriated those Duties which formerly belonged to his Majesty's Civil List. This, in my Opinion, is no more than doing that Justice to his Majesty, which every Man in a private Capacity would in such a Case most reasonably expect from another: If I surrender a Part of my Estate to my Neighbour for his Convenience, it is but reasonable he should make good to me the Damage I may sustain by such Surrender. Whether the Loss his Majesty will most certainly sustain, by taking from him those Duties which formerly belonged to him, may be made good by the Increase of some of the other Duties appropriated to the Civil List, is a Question of

a different Nature: I am certain it cannot now be determined whether there will be any such Increase or not; and if any such Increase should hereafter appear, then it will be Time enough to determine, how that Increase ought to be disposed of.

Now, Sir, with respect to the Loss his Majesty may sustain, and the Method by which the Quantum of that Loss is to be determined, it seems a little odd to me, that, in order to put a Value upon a Loss which his Majesty must sustain, by taking from him a Revenue which he has enjoyed, Gentlemen should propose to put a Value upon that Loss, by computing the Produce of a Revenue which his Majesty never enjoyed: This Method of Computation appears to me so very extraordinary, that I think I need only put it in its true Light, in order to shew that it is a Method we ought not to take. But it is said that when the Parliament, which established the present Civil List Revenue, were considering what Duties would be sufficient for raising the Revenue, which they thought was necessary for supporting his Majesty's Household and Family, they could not have under their Consideration the Produce of those Duties in Time to come. In this, Sir, I happen to be of a very different Opinion; for as they were considering what Duties would be sufficient to raise a future Revenue, I think they could consider only a future Produce; and the Method in which that Revenue was established shews, that they had under their View only the future Produce of those Duties which they appropriated to the raising of that Revenue: They considered that 800,000*l.* a Year was the least that was necessary for supporting his Majesty's Household and Family, and the Honour and Dignity of the Crown; and therefore, if the future Produce of those Duties, which were then appropriated towards raising that Sum yearly, should fall short, they obliged themselves to make it good: The yearly Sum of 800,000*l.* I say, they reckoned the least that was necessary for the Purposes intended; but then they considered, that even a larger Sum might be beneficially applied to the same Purposes, and therefore, in Case the future Produce of those Duties should amount to more than 800,000*l.* a Year, those Surplusses were by them likewise appropriated to the Civil List, and his Majesty has as good a Right to those Surplusses, if any has arisen, or shall arise, as he has to any Part of the 800,000*l.* a Year.

From this Consideration, Sir, every Gentleman must see, that, if by any new Regulation we diminish the Produce of any of those Duties appropriated to the Civil List, we are in Justice to his Majesty obliged to make good the Loss; for 't' hope the Parliament of Great Britain will never act so childishly a Part as to make a Grant in one Year, and

and to take back that Grant, or any Part of that Grant in the next: We may be obliged, for the sake of publick Good, to make some Alterations in the Grants we have made, or may hereafter make; but it is to be hoped we never shall make any such Alterations without the Consent of all those interested therein, or without making good the Loss they may sustain. The Grant of the Civil List, as it now stands established, I must look upon in the same Way as if one Gentleman, for Favour and Affection, or some other Consideration, should make a Grant or a Present to another of a Ticket in the present Lottery, with this Condition, that if it came up a Blank, he would give him 5*l*, in lieu thereof, but if it came up a large Prize, the Whole should belong to the Grantee. Now if, after such a Grant made in the most solemn Manner, the Ticket should come up a large Prize, I should think the Grantor both very childish and very unjust, if he insisted upon having any Share in that Prize, or upon taking any Part of it from the Grantee, without giving him an adequate Consideration. We are not now to enquire whether the Duties granted to the Civil List produce more than 800,000*l*. a Year, or not; but if they do really produce more, that Surplus is a Sort of Prize we have already granted to his Majesty, and we neither can, nor ought to take any Part of that Surplus from him, or to make any Alteration by which that Surplus may be diminished, without making good the Loss in some other Way; and that Loss ought certainly to be computed from the Produce of the Grant since it was made, for before the Grant was made, there could be no such Produce.

Having now, Sir, shewn that it would be a most preposterous Method; to compute the Loss his Majesty may sustain, from a Medium of the Produce of any Number of Years before his Accession, I think I need not take any Notice of those Alterations which happened in the Duties upon spirituous Liquors, or any other Duties, before that happy Period; but give me leave to take some Notice of that Alteration or Increase which happened in the Year 1733, with respect to the Duties on foreign Brandies and Spirits; and give me Leave to say, that from the very Nature of that Increase, it appears to me evident, that it ought to be taken into the Calculation, in order to increase the Medium of the Produce of the 8 Years since his Majesty's Accession; because the large Quantities of *Flemish* and *Dutch* Brandies, that were then imported, were not all brought hither to be consumed within that Year, there having been in that Year no greater Consumption, I believe, of such Liquors than in former Years; no, Sir, they were imported, in order to avoid paying that high Duty which was soon after to take place,

and were to be lodged here as a Stock in Hand, in order to supply the Consumption for several Years then to come; therefore we must suppose that that Stock, which was then thrown in upon us, has lessened the Importation of such Liquors, and consequently the Produce of the Duties upon them ever since; so that to exclude that Increase from our present Computation, would be doing a manifest Injury to his Majesty, because it would be taking from him the Advantage which appears upon one Side of the Account, without making any Allowance for the Loss with which that Advantage is balanced upon the other Side of the Account.

From these Considerations, Sir, I am convinced, that 70,000*l*. is the least Sum the Crown can lose, by taking from the Civil List that Share it formerly had of the Duties on spirituous Liquors; and as we cannot now have any Certainty that any Part of this Loss will be made good by the Increase of the Duties on other Liquors, therefore I shall give my *Negative* to the present Question, in order that the Question may be next put for filling up the Blank in this Clause with the Sum of 70,000*l*. to which I shall most heartily give my *Affirmative*.

The Reply was to the following Effect, *viz.*

Sir, Tho' the proper Question now before us be not, whether the Civil List may be a Loser or a Gainer by diminishing the Consumption of spirituous Liquors, yet we find from what has been said of both Sides, that it is impossible to argue upon the present Question, without touching a little what belongs to the other; and when we do come to the other, I hope to make it as plain as Figures can make it, that without any Allowance from the *Aggregate Fund* as is proposed by this Clause, the Civil List will be a Gainer by the Diminution, or rather Prohibition of the Use of spirituous Liquors by Retail: But in considering this Question, we ought to distinguish most accurately what the Gentlemen on the other Side seem industriously to confound: We ought to distinguish between this Question, whether the Civil List be a Loser by taking from it the Share it formerly had in the Duties upon spirituous Liquors? And the other Question, whether the Civil List will upon the whole be a Loser by diminishing the Consumption of spirituous Liquors?

With regard to the First of these, Sir, it is what we have nothing to do with; for no Man ever doubted, but that the Civil List will be a Loser by taking from it that Share of the Duties on spirituous Liquors, which formerly belonged to it: But with regard to the other Question, if the Loss the Civil List may sustain by diminishing the Consumption of spirituous Liquors, or even by taking from it

it the Share it had formerly in the Duties upon such Liquors, if this Loss, I say, be made good to the Civil List by the Increase that will thereby be occasioned in its Share of the Duties upon Beer and Ale, and all other Sorts of Liquors, are we then bound, either in Justice or Honour, to make that Loss a second Time good to the Civil List, out of that Fund which is appropriated to the Payment of our Debts, and to the Relief of our People from the heavy Taxes they groan under? I say, No, Sir; both Honour and Justice are, in my Opinion, staked upon the other Side of the Question, and I hope this House will always be upon that Side, where they are at stake.

'Tis true, Sir, that by the present Establishment of the Civil List there are a great many Duties appropriated towards the raising of that Revenue, with the Proviso, that if they do not produce 800,000*l.* yearly, we are to make good the Deficiency, but if there happens an Increase or Surplus, the Whole shall belong to his Majesty. This, I grant, is the present Establishment of that Revenue, but this Day's Debate shews us the Inconvenience of making such Establishments; and I am very sure, that neither his Majesty nor the Parliament ever thought, or intended, that any of those Surplusses should be increased by any Thing that might tend to the Destruction of the People in general; nor was it ever intended, that the Parliament should not have it in its Power to prevent, or to put a Stop to a pernicious Consumption, without making good to the Civil List the Surplus that had arisen from that very pernicious Consumption. It may as well be pretended, that if the Plague should spread itself over *Spain* and *Portugal*, we could not prohibit Commerce with them, or prevent the Importation of their Wines, without making good to the Civil List its Share in the Duties upon those Wines, at a Medium to be computed for 3 Years past: Whereas in such a Case, I believe, it will be granted, that the highest Obligation we could lye under, would be to make the Civil List good 800,000*l.* a Year, in case the Produce of the other Duties appropriated for that Purpose should fall short of that Sum.

But, Sir, the Case under our Consideration stands in a much stronger Light; for if all the Duties appropriated to the Civil List now produce a Million Sterling yearly, the Regulation we are to make, tho' it may entirely take away one Branch of that Revenue, or very much diminish it, yet it will increase some of the others so much, that all together they will still produce at least a Million yearly; and the utmost that can be pretended is, that the Parliament shall not by any new Regulation diminish the general Produce, or general Surplus of the Civil List Revenue, as

it stands at present, or may stand at any future Period of Time. Nay, even with respect to this general Produce of the whole Duties appropriated to the Civil List, we ought to distinguish between those Regulations which may proceed from accidental Misfortunes, or the Nature of Things, and those which may proceed merely from the Will and Authority of Parliament; because his Majesty's unaccountable Right to this general Produce must remain subject to the former, tho' perhaps not to the latter: If the Parliament should discharge or give up any of the Duties now appropriated to the Civil List, or apply them to some other Use, it might perhaps be said, that we would be obliged to make the Loss good to his Majesty, even tho' it should be made appear, that the remaining Duties would produce more than 800,000*l.* a Year: This, I say, might be said, tho' I am far from thinking so; but if a War, or a Plague, or any such Misfortune should oblige us to make a Regulation, by which the Produce of any one of the Duties now appropriated to the Civil List should be entirely annihilated, or very much diminished, I am sure it could not be said, that we would be obliged to make the Loss good to the Civil List, as long as the remaining Duties produced the full Sum of 800,000*l.* a Year; and the Reason is plain, because this was a Misfortune incident to the Duty when granted, and therefore the Grant of that Duty must still remain liable to this Misfortune.

Now, Sir, in the present Case, if instead of the high Duties by this Bill proposed, we had made a severe Law against Drunkenness, and had inflicted high Penalties upon all who should have got drunk, or allowed any Person to get drunk in any of their Houses, after *Michaelmas* next, and had by such Means put an effectual Stop to that pernicious Practice, would not such a salutary Law have very much diminished the Produce of most of those Duties appropriated to the Civil List? In which Case I would gladly ask the Gentlemen of the other Side of the Question, if they would, or could with any Reason have insisted, that we were obliged to make the Loss good to his Majesty, even tho' the remaining Produce should still have amounted to above 800,000*l.* a Year? And again I would ask them, wherein the Difference lyes between a Law for prohibiting Drunkenness, and a Law for laying such high Duties upon Liquors, as to prevent its being in the Power of most Men to purchase a Quantity sufficient for making them drunk?

I shall agree with the Hon. Gentleman, Sir, that if I surrender a Part of my Estate to my Neighbour for his Convenience, it is most reasonable he should make good to me the Damage I may sustain by such Surrender: But how is this applicable to the present Case? We

We do not desire any Surrender, we desire that the Duties may stand appropriated as they are at present; and we insist upon it, that no Damage can happen to his Majesty by what we propose: It is the Gentlemen of the other Side of the Question who insist upon making a Surrender, and tho' they know they can sustain no Damage by that Surrender, yet they insist upon our paying them what Price they please to set upon it. We have indeed given a Lottery Ticket, and I believe that Ticket has proved to be a Benefit Ticket: We do not desire to take away any Part of that Benefit; but we find, that the very Fund from which that Benefit is to arise, is in Danger, and we only desire, that those to whom we gave this Benefit Ticket, would join with us in Measures for preserving that Fund: This is but reasonable, and since this can no way diminish the Benefit they are entitled to, it is not reasonable they should insist upon our giving them another Benefit Ticket for joining with us in a Measure, which appears to be necessary for our mutual Preservation.

From what I have said, Sir, I think it is evident, that, altho' the Civil List were to suffer by diminishing the Consumption of spirituous Liquors, we are not obliged to make good the Loss: But as the Blank in the Clause now before us must be fill'd up with some one Sum or another, I shall now consider what has been said with respect to the Method of calculating the Sum, with which that Blank is to be filled up; and as upon the present Occasion the Establishment of the Civil List has been represented to us as a Grant from the Parliament to the Crown, which ought not to be touched, or in the least diminished, even for the Safety and Preservation of the People, I must take notice of one Rule observed by all Courts of Equity in the World, and that is, to explain the doubtful Meaning of a Grant by that which may be presumed to have been the Meaning of the Grantor at the Time the Grant was made. Suppose then, Sir, we had had at that Time a Prophet among us, and he had informed the Parliament, that in a few Years after, the Duties on spirituous Liquors would increase considerably, and that our People would begin to drink so excessively of them, that for the Preservation of the People it would become necessary to put a Stop to that Excess: Suppose, that upon such Information a Question had arisen in that Parliament, for obliging any future Parliament, that might find it necessary to put a Stop to that Excess, to make good to the Civil List its Share in those Duties according to the Value it should arise to by that Excess, and according to a Computation to be made at the very Time when that Excess was to be at its highest Pitch. Can we imagine that such a Question would have

met with any Reception in that Parliament, or in any Parliament? And if we cannot suppose it would, can we presume, that that Parliament meant, or intended to give his Majesty such an indelible Right to the Increase that might happen by the Extravagance of the People in any of those Duties, that it should not be in the Power of any future Parliament to put a Stop to that Extravagance, without making good to his Majesty's Civil List the Increase that had arisen thereby?

To illustrate this Matter still a little more clearly, suppose, Sir, that Parliament which established the Civil List had laid a Duty upon Laudanum, and had appropriated that Duty to the Civil List: Suppose that, in a few Years after, the Use of Laudanum should have become more general and more excessive in this Nation than ever it was in *Turkey*, in so much that Multitudes of our People should have been every Day found in the Streets murdered by the excessive Use of that Poyson, and that by this general and excessive Consumption the Duties upon it should have occasioned a vast Increase in his Majesty's Civil List Revenue; will any Gentleman pretend, that the Parliament could not make any Regulation for preventing the Abuse of that Poyson, without making good to his Majesty the Increase of the Civil List Revenue, that had been occasioned by that Abuse? Is not this the very Case with respect to spirituous Liquors? Therefore I am surprized to hear it said, that we cannot put a Stop to, or prevent the Abuse of such Liquors, without making good to his Majesty the Increase in the Civil List Revenue, that has been occasioned by that very Abuse.

Thus, Sir, I think I have fully shewn what could not be the Intention of the Parliament when they granted to his Majesty the whole Produce of those Duties they appropriated to the Civil List; but now let us enquire a little what may be presumed to have been their Intention: For my own Part, I believe the only Meaning or Intention they had, was a good-natured one, to give his Majesty's Ministers a little more Latitude in the Disposal of the Civil List Revenue, and to prevent their being put to the Trouble of laying the Accounts of that Revenue yearly before Parliament. But suppose they meant to grant his Majesty a Right to the whole Produce of those Duties as it then stood according to the Calculations they had made, which is the utmost that can be supposed they meant. Upon this Supposition, in order to know what his Majesty has a Right to by that Grant, we must examine into the Calculations they may have been supposed to have made for ascertaining, or at least guessing at the Value of what they were about to grant. In this Case we are told, that as they were considering what Duties would be sufficient

to raise a future Revenue, they could have under their Consideration only a future Produce. I am sorry, Sir, to hear such a Manner of arguing in a Matter of such Consequence: For the raising of a future Revenue, to be sure a future Produce must be applied, but when People are considering and calculating what the Amount of that future Produce may be, and whether it will be sufficient to raise such a future Revenue, surely their Calculations must be founded upon their Experience of what is past, or upon their Knowledge of what is then present: If it is a new Duty, they found their Calculations on what is then supposed to be the Quantity or the Value of the Goods, made liable to that new Duty; and if it is an old Duty, they always consider the Produce of that Duty for such a Number of Years past, and from thence calculate what it may produce in Time to come; therefore we cannot suppose that the Parliament which established the Civil List, granted, or intended to grant any more than a Share of the Produce of the Duties upon spirituous Liquors at a Medium calculated for 7 or 8 Years before his Majesty's Accession; and for this Reason, supposing we are obliged to make that Grant good to his Majesty, which I am far from thinking, the Sum we are now to give to the Civil List for making that Grant good, ought to be taken from a Medium calculated for 7 or 8 Years before his Majesty's Accession, and not from a Medium since, which has been greatly increased by the very Abuse we are now about to rectify.

It has likewise been said, Sir, that it seems a little odd for Gentlemen to propose putting a Value upon the Loss his Majesty may sustain by taking from him a Revenue which he has enjoyed, by computing the Produce of a Revenue he never enjoyed. Surely every Gentleman must see the Fallacy of this Argument: We do not desire to take any Revenue from his Majesty, and therefore we are not to compute the Loss he may sustain by the taking of any Revenue from him; but if any Revenue be taken from him, the Parliament we say is obliged to make it good only according to that Value which was put upon it by the Parliament that granted it, and not according to the increased Value it may since have arisen to, by an Abuse which ought, long before this Time, to have been effectually prevented.

With respect, Sir, to the great Increase of foreign Brandies and Spirits, that happened in the Year 1733, by the great Importation of *French* Brandies under the Name of *Flemish*; I shall readily grant that they were not imported for immediate Consumption, but in order to remain, and be kept here as a Stock in Hand; nay, I must go further, I must suppose, that all or most of them

still remain here as a Stock in Hand; I cannot suppose that any great Quantity of them has yet been consumed, because the Duties upon foreign Brandies have been as high in the Years 1734, and 1735, as they were in any two Years before 1733. And the Reason of this may be easily assigned; for as the Merchants at *Dunkirk* were obliged to make their Importations in 1733, in a great Hurry, they had not Time to send to *Nantz* and other Places of *France* for old Brandies, therefore they run in upon us all the new Brandies they had in their Cellars at *Dunkirk*, but as these new Brandies could not be fit to be drank in the Years 1734, or 1735, our Consumption for these two Years was supplied by new Importations of old Brandies from *France*: From whence we must reckon that the great Importation in the Year 1733 has no ways lessened the Duties upon foreign Brandies or Spirits for these last 2 Years, but may very probably do so for 2 or 3 Years to come; and therefore we must grant that to include the Increase of those Duties in the Year 1733 in our present Computation, is reckoning all the Advantage which happened by that casual Importation to the Account of the Civil List, in order to bring a double Loss upon the *Sinking Fund*; for that sacred Fund is to be charged with near 4000*l.* a Year, during his Majesty's Life, more than it would have been charged with, if no such extraordinary Importation ever had happened; and by that extraordinary Importation, and the Decrease in the Duties on foreign Brandies, which must thereby be occasioned for several Years to come, that Fund to which those Duties are now to be appropriated must lose a very considerable Sum.

At last the Question being put for filling up the Blank with the Sum of 43,000*l.* it was upon a Division carried in the Negative by 211 to 109; and then the Question being put for filling up the Blank with the Sum of 70,000*l.* it was carried in the Affirmative without a Division.

A new Proposition in relation to the Civil List, with the DEBATE on that Occasion.

On April 14. the Amendments made by the Committee to the Bill were reported to the House, and all read a first Time; after which most of them were read a second Time, and agreed to by the House, without any Debate; but when they came to the above mentioned Clause for giving 70,000*l.* to the Civil List, a Proposition was made for altering that Clause, and for settling it in such a Manner, that if the whole hereditary and temporary Excise should in any one Year after that Time fall short of what it had produced upon a Medium to be computed from his Majesty's Accession to that Time, that

Deficiency should be made good by the very next Session of Parliament. This occasioned a new Debate, in which the Arguments for the Proposition, and against the Clause as it stood, were in Substance as follows, viz.

Sir, By the Clause as it stands at present, we are to make a new Grant to the Civil List of 70,000 *l.* a Year during his Majesty's Life: Now there can be but two Reasons for our making this new Grant: It must be either, because we suppose the present Amount of the Civil List Revenue will be diminished in a Sum equal to 70,000 *l.* a Year, by the Regulation we are about to make; or because we suppose the present Amount of the Civil List Revenue is not sufficient for supporting his Majesty's Household and Family, and that therefore we ought to grant an Addition of 70,000 *l.* a Year to that Revenue, I may say, in all Time to come. These are the only two Reasons that can be assigned, and if both of them appear to be without any Foundation, we cannot surely agree to this Clause as it now stands.

To suppose that the present Amount of the Civil List Revenue will be diminished in a Sum equal to 70,000 *l.* by the Regulation we are about to make, is contrary to Fact and Experience: For supposing the Civil List's Share in the Duties on spirituous Liquors, upon a just Computation, does amount to 70,000 *l.* yearly, yet we may be convinced by Experience, that the Consumption of Beer and Ale will always increase in Proportion as the Consumption of spirituous Liquors decreases; and as the Civil List has a much greater Share of the Duties on Beer and Ale, than it has of the Duties on spirituous Liquors, it is, in my Opinion, certain, that the Civil List will get an Increase of more than 70,000 *l.* a Year by that Increase in the Duties upon Beer and Ale, which will be occasioned by the Regulation proposed by this Bill.

To confirm what I have said, Sir, let us look into the Accounts that are upon our Table, and from them we shall find, that the Amount of the Duties upon Beer and Ale, has constantly and regularly decreased, as the Amount of the Duties upon spirituous Liquors has increased for these several Years backwards. In the Year ending at *Midsummer*, 1725, the Excise on Beer and Ale produced 1,094,953 *l.* In the same Year the Duties on home made Spirits produced but 88,622 *l.* From that Time to *Midsummer*, 1729, half a Year before the late Gin Act took Place, the Duties on home made Spirits gradually increased, and accordingly the Excise on Beer and Ale gradually decreased; so that in the Year ending at *Midsummer* 1729, the former produced 104,373 *l.* whereas the latter produced but 963,763 *l.* which was 231,190 *l.* less than it produced in the Year ending at *Midsummer*, 1725.

In the Year 1729, the late famous Act against Geneva and other compound Spirits was passed, and tho' that Act was evaded by the Sale of a new Sort of Spirit, called *Parliament Brandy*, yet, ineffectual as it was, it diminished a little the Consumption of spirituous Liquors, and consequently the Produce of the Duties on such Liquors; so that in the Year ending at *Midsummer*, 1732, they produced but 100,025 *l.* which was 4348 *l.* less than they produced in 1729. But as to the Excise upon Beer and Ale, What was the Consequence? As soon as that Act passed, that Excise began to increase; so that in the Year ended at *Midsummer*, 1732, it produced 1,071,240 *l.* which is 107,477 *l.* more than it produced in 1729.

Again, Sir, upon the Repeal of the late Gin Act, the Consumption of spirituous Liquors began to increase, and consequently the Produce of the Duties on such Liquors; so that in the Year ended at *Midsummer* last, they produced 154,094 *l.* and the Consequence with respect to the Excise on Beer and Ale we find to be the same; for in the Year ended at *Midsummer* last, it produced but 1,021,370 *l.* which is 49,870 *l.* less than it produced in 1732: From all which, Sir, I think it is as plain as Figures can make it, that the Consumption of Beer and Ale has hitherto always decreased or increased, as the Consumption of spirituous Liquors has increased or decreased; and as that has been the Case in all Time past, we must suppose it will be the Case in all Time to come.

This then being laid down as a Maxim confirmed by Experience, let us consider how greatly, I may almost say, how entirely, the Consumption, not only of home made Spirits, but of all Spirits, will be diminished by the Bill now before us, and what an Increase that will make in the Consumption of Beer and Ale; but that I may not be accused of any extravagant Calculations, I shall suppose the Consumption of spirituous Liquors may hereafter be but one Third less than it was before, the natural Inference from thence is, that the Consumption of Beer and Ale will be one Third more than it was, and consequently that the Excise on Beer and Ale will, from the Time this Bill takes Place, produce about one Third more yearly, than it produced in the Year ended at *Midsummer* last, which is 340,456 *l.* But still further, that I may be as modest as possible in my Calculations, I shall suppose, that upon the Consumption of spirituous Liquors growing less by one Third, the Consumption of Beer and Ale should increase but one Sixth; even by this Supposition there must be a yearly Increase in the Excise on Beer and Ale, of one Sixth more than it produced in the Year ended at *Midsummer* last, which is 170,228 *l.* yearly; and as very near one half

of the Excise on Beer and Ale stands appropriated to the Civil List, consequently one half of this Increase, being 85,114*l.* yearly, must accrue to the Civil List, which is 15,114*l.* a Year, more than it can be supposed to lose by taking from it the Share it formerly had in the Duties on spirituous Liquors.

From these Calculations, Sir, which are all taken from Accounts lying upon your Table, I think it is evident, even to a Demonstration, that the present Amount of the Civil List Revenue will not be diminished, but on the contrary, that it will be a Gainer at least 15,114*l.* by the Regulation we are now about to make. I know it may be said, that these Calculations are founded upon Facts which are in their Nature uncertain, and that, tho' they have formerly fallen out in the Manner I have represented, we cannot be sure of their falling out so hereafter; yet I hope it will be granted, there is a strong Probability of their falling out in the same Manner hereafter, as they have done heretofore: The same Causes generally produce the same Effects; and unless we have really a Mind to grant a new additional Revenue to the Civil List, this Probability ought to be a prevailing Argument with us, at least, to agree to the Proposition now made; for tho' it has been insinuated, that the Parliament may hereafter call for an Account, and dispose of the Increase that may arise in the Excise on Beer and Ale, we know, and the Case now in hand may convince us, how difficult it is for the Parliament to resume any Revenue, or any Part of any Revenue that has been once granted to, and established as a Part of the Civil List. If it should hereafter appear, that the Civil List has got 100,000*l.* a Year, or perhaps 200,000*l.* a Year, which may probably be the Case, by the Increase of the Excise on Beer and Ale, occasioned by this Bill, I am very certain, if we agree to this Clause as it now stands, the Parliament will never be able to lay hold of any Part of that Increase, in order to apply it to the *Aggregate Fund*, for making good the 70,000*l.* a Year, to be taken from that Fund by this Clause; nay, I question much if any future Parliament will be able to resume that 70,000*l.* a Year, or to discharge the *Aggregate Fund* from the future Payment of it, tho' it should then be made appear, that the Excise had actually increased, as plainly as I have now made it appear, that it probably will.

This Difficulty, Sir, may be prevented by our agreeing to the Proposition now made to us; and by our settling the Clause in the Manner proposed, the Civil List may be a Gainer, but it is impossible it can be a Loser, even with respect to the Surplus it may now have above 300,000*l.* a Year; which Sur-

plus, we have been told, the Civil List has as good a Right to, as it has to any Part of the 800,000*l.* a Year: But I widely differ from the Hon. Gentleman who told us so; for if the Duties appropriated to the Civil List now produce a Million yearly, and those Duties should by any Accident produce hereafter but 850,000*l.* yearly, the Parliament, according to the present Establishment of the Civil List, would not be obliged to make good so much as one Shilling of that Decrease; whereas if they should hereafter produce but 750,000*l.* yearly, or any Sum less than 800,000*l.* the Parliament stands obliged to make good whatever they may produce yearly less than that 800,000*l.* so that there is at least this Difference between the 800,000*l.* Establishment, and the 200,000*l.* Surplus, that the Parliament now stands obliged to make good the 800,000*l.* Establishment, but does not now stand obliged to make good one Shilling of the 200,000*l.* Surplus; therefore it can by no Means at present be said, that the Civil List has as good a Right to the Surplus, as it has to the Establishment: But, Sir, if we agree to the Proposition now made, the Civil List will then really have as good a Right to the present Surplus, whatever it may be, as it has to the Establishment of 800,000*l.* yearly; for which Reason, if this Proposition be not agreed to, I must conclude that the 70,000*l.* appropriated to the Civil List by the Clause as it stands at present, is designed as a new additional Revenue to the Civil List, and not as a Compensation for the Loss it may sustain by the Regulation we are about to make.

This, Sir, leads me naturally to the next, and the only other Reason that can be assigned, for our agreeing to the Clause as it now stands, which is, because we suppose, that the present Amount of the Civil List Revenue is not sufficient for supporting his Majesty's Household and Family, and that therefore we ought to grant an Addition of 70,000*l.* a Year to that Revenue, during his Majesty's Life at least, but I may say in all Time to come; for I do not find an Instance, where less has been granted to a Successor, than had been formerly enjoyed by his Ancestor. Now, Sir, as to this Reason, whatever the Gentlemen, who are immediately concerned in the Disposal of the Civil List Revenue, may suppose, I am very certain his Majesty does not suppose any such Thing; because, if he had he would certainly have communicated the same to his Parliament, either by a Speech from the Throne, or by a solemn Message, and would have desired such an Addition from them, as he thought necessary. There is no other Way by which his Majesty can communicate any such Want to his Parliament, and until he does it in this Manner, no Gentleman, as a Member of this House, can suppose,

suppose, nay, as a Trustee for the People he is bound not to suppose, that his Majesty stands in Need of any Addition to his Civil List Revenue, or to any other Revenue: This therefore can be no Reason for us, as Members of this House, to agree to the Clause as it stands now before us, and I hope this House will never, without very strong and publick Reasons, take such a large Sum of Money from that Fund which is appropriated for the Payment of our Debts, and for freeing the People from that heavy Load of Taxes they now groan under.

To this it was answered in Substance as follows, *viz.*

The Question now before us, Sir, has been already so fully debated, that we need not go about to seek for any other Reason for agreeing to it, than that which is the true one, and which has been already set in so clear a Light, that I am surprized to hear any new Difficulties started, or rather, I should say, those Difficulties renewed, which have before been fully removed. The true and only Reason for our agreeing to the Clause as it now stands is, that by the very preceding Clause we are to take from the Civil List and appropriate to the *Aggregate Fund*, a Revenue, which, upon a Medium since his Majesty's Accession, has brought in 70,000*l.* a Year: This being the true State of the Case, is it not evident that the Civil List will lose at least 70,000*l.* a Year by the Regulation we are about to make? And as we are to take that yearly Sum from the Civil List, and appropriate it to the *Aggregate Fund*, is it not most just and reasonable, that we should charge the *Aggregate Fund* with the Payment of that Sum yearly to the Civil List? 'Tis true, as the Produce of the Duties upon spirituous Liquors will certainly be very much diminished by this new Regulation, the *Aggregate Fund* may not perhaps receive so much yearly by the Share the Civil List formerly had in those Duties, but this signifies nothing to the present Question; for if we were to take off any of our Taxes now appropriated to the Civil List, or to the Payment of the Interest growing due upon any of our Debts, we would be obliged to charge the *Aggregate Fund*, or some Part of the *Sinking Fund*, with the Deficiency thereby occasioned, tho' that Fund should get nothing to answer the new Charge laid upon it.

But we are told, Sir, that if the Civil List be a Loser by taking from it its Share in the Duties on spirituous Liquors, that Loss will be fully made good by the Increase in the Excise on Beer and Ale, which will naturally be occasioned by the new Regulation we are now about to make. Sir, Whatever Increase may happen hereafter in the Excise on Beer and Ale, the Civil List has a Right to its

Share of that Increase without any new Grant from us, nor can we take that Right from it without doing a manifest Injustice; so that it appears to me a little extraordinary to say that the Loss of that Right the Civil List now has to a Share of the Duties on spirituous Liquors, will be compensated, or made good, by another Right it was before intitled to, and which we neither could give nor take from it.

But, Sir, to wave this Argument for the present, and to suppose that a Right which we do not give, may be a Compensation for a Right which we actually take away, I cannot think it would be just in us to take from the Civil List a certain Revenue of 70,000*l.* a Year, and give nothing in Return but an uncertain Produce, which may for what we know be worth little or nothing; for even by the very Calculations that have been mentioned of the other Side, it appears that the Excise on Beer and Ale does not always increase or decrease in Proportion as the Duties on spirituous Liquors decrease or increase. In 1729 the Duties on the latter produced but 104,373*l.* whereas in 1735 they produced 154,094*l.* from whence we ought to conclude that the Produce of the Excise on Beer and Ale was much higher in 1729, than it was in 1735, yet we find that in 1729 the Excise produced but 963,763*l.* and that in the Year ended at *Midsummer* last, 1735, it produced, 1,021,370*l.* which is 57,607*l.* more than it produced in 1729.

This shews, Sir, that the Proportion between the Increase and Decrease of the one, and the Decrease or Increase of the other, does not always hold; and in Fact it has certainly always been, and will always be so; the Increase or Decrease of the Excise upon Beer or Ale, as well as the Increase or Decrease of the Duties on spirituous Liquors depend upon so many other Accidents, that they cannot depend intirely upon one another, nor can any Man guess at the Increase of the one, from any Knowledge he may have of the Decrease of the other. I shall mention only one Accident, which was, I believe, the chief Reason of the Decrease of the Excise on Beer and Ale in 1729. It happened in that Year, the Price of all Sorts of Corn, especially Malt, was much higher than it was for several Years before or since, and for this Reason we may suppose none of our Brewers brewed any more Beer or Ale in that Year, than what was absolutely necessary for the immediate Consumption; none of them brewed any large Quantity for Staling, as they call it; whereas in a Year when the Price is low, they all brew great Quantities which they keep by them as a Stock in Hand, to be ready to answer any future Demand: This is more particularly the Case with respect to those Sorts of strong Beer or Ale which the

Brewer

Brewer may keep several Years in his Cellars, and is generally the better, the longer it is kept; and to this Accident, I believe, we ought chiefly to ascribe the great Decrease in the Excise on Beer and Ale in 1729.

Sir, I am so far from thinking that the Increase or Decrease in the Consumption of Beer and Ale depends upon the Decrease or Increase in the Consumption of spirituous Liquors, that I believe they generally increase or decrease together; it is not the Consumption of either of these Liquors that is necessary for the Support of Nature which raises the Excise to its present Height: It is the Consumption occasioned by the Debauches and Extravagancies of the People, and these depend upon so many Accidents that it is impossible to account for them in Time past, or to guess at the Consumption that may be thereby occasioned in Time to come. But I am persuaded that nothing will tend more to the preventing those Debauches and Extravagancies in Time to come, and to the rendering our People sober, frugal and industrious, than the removing out of their Way the many Temptations they are now exposed to by the great Number of Gin Shops; and other Places for the Retail of spirituous Liquors; for before a Man becomes flustered with Beer or Ale, he has Time to reflect, and to consider the many Misfortunes to which he exposeth himself and his Family by idling away his Time at an Ale-House; whereas any spirituous Liquor in a Moment deprives him of all Reflection, so that he either gets quite drunk at the Gin-Shop, or runs to the Ale-House, and there finishes his Debauch, or at least empties his Pocket. From hence, Sir, I think it most natural to conclude, that the Bill under our Consideration, if it passes into a Law, will diminish the Consumption of Beer and Ale, and consequently the Produce of the Excise on those Liquors, as well as the Consumption of spirituous Liquors, and the Produce of the Duty on them.

I come now, Sir, to the Proposition this Day made to us, which, I must say I look on as a very extraordinary one; because it would entirely alter the very Nature of that Grant of the Civil List, which was made to his Majesty in the first Year of his Reign; and I wonder how Gentlemen can propose making any such Alteration without his Majesty's Consent: I think they should at least in Decency have ushered it in with a Motion for an Address to his Majesty, humbly to pray that he would give his Consent to their making such an Alteration; for by the Establishment of the Civil List as it stands at present, and as it was granted to his Majesty in the first Year of his Reign, he is to have during his Life the Produce of all those Duties then appropriated to that Revenue with-

out any Account; yet now it is modestly proposed, that he should from henceforth be obliged to give an Account every Year to Parliament of the Produce of every one of those Duties, or otherwise to lose at least a Part of the Benefit of that Establishment which was intended and was actually granted to him by Parliament in the first Year of his Reign. Having thus, Sir, put this Proposition in its true Light, I am convinced I need not give the House the Trouble of any Argument to shew that we cannot come to any such Resolution, or agree to such a Clause in any Bill, without his Majesty's Consent; and as I have shewn that there is no Certainty that the Civil List will be a Gainer by the Increase of the Excise on Beer and Ale, but on the contrary that there is a Probability that it will be a Loser by its Decrease, I think there arises from thence a sufficient Reason for our making good to his Majesty the Loss he must sustain by taking from the Civil List its Share in the Duties on spirituous Liquors; therefore I shall add no more, but declare that I am most heartily for agreeing to the Clause as it now stands.

The Reply was to this Effect, viz.

Sir, From some of the Arguments now made use of I think we may already begin to see the Truth of what was foretold in the Beginning of this Debate. We were then foretold, Sir, that if it should hereafter appear that the Civil List had got 200,000*l.* a Year additional Revenue by the Increase of the Excise on Beer and Ale, occasioned by this Bill, the Parliament would never be able to lay hold of any Part of that Increase, or even to reassume the 70,000*l.* Annuity we are now to grant upon a Supposition that the Civil List will get nothing by any such Increase of the Excise on Beer and Ale. The Truth of this, I say, Sir, begins already to appear; for the Hon. Gentleman has told us, that by increasing the Consumption of Beer and Ale, and consequently the Excise on those Liquors, we give nothing to the Civil List but what it had before a Right to, whereas by diminishing, or taking from the Civil List its Share in the Duties on spirituous Liquors, we take from it what it had formerly a Right to, and that therefore we cannot pretend to compensate a Right which we actually take away, by a Right which we do not give. This I think is the Argument, and if this can be justly admitted as an Argument for our agreeing to this Clause, it must always be a much stronger Argument against the Parliament's ever pretending to take any Part of the Increase that may be occasioned in the Excise, or to reassume the 70,000*l.* Annuity we are now to establish.

Altho' I have never yet admitted, nor can admit, that the Civil List's Share in the Du-

ties on spirituous Liquors ought to be computed at 70,000*l.* yet now, Sir, I shall take it for granted, because it signifies nothing to the present Dispute; for the principal Questions now in Dispute I take to be, whether the Civil List has such an absolute Right to that Share, that we can make no Regulations whereby the Value of that Share may be diminished, without granting a Compensation from some other Fund? And the next Question I take to be, whether, if by the same Regulation the Value of the Civil List's Share in some other Duties or Excises be increased, we may not in Justice and Equity insist upon it, that the Advantage occasioned in the one Case may be admitted, so far as it will amount, as a Compensation for the Loss in the other.

As to the first Question, Sir, 'tis true, the Crown has a Right to the whole Produce of certain Duties appropriated to the Civil List, but that Right is to be considered in a two-fold Respect. The Crown has a Right to the whole Produce of all those Duties, so far as may amount to the yearly Sum of 800,000*l.* Establishment, without being subject to any Accident or Contingency whatsoever, because if the Produce should not amount to that Sum yearly, the Parliament stands obliged to make it good, and if the whole Produce of those Duties shall amount to more than 800,000*l.* the Crown has likewise a Right to the Surplus; but that Right is subject to all Accidents and Contingencies, because if that Surplus should be by any Accident diminished, the Parliament is not obliged to make it good: Now, Sir, among the many Accidents to which that Surplus in its own Nature remains liable, surely this is one, That it may hereafter become necessary for the Welfare, perhaps for the Preservation of the Nation, to prevent or put a Stop to the Consumption of some Commodities, the Duties upon which contribute towards the producing of this Surplus: Would the Parliament be obliged in such a Case to make that Surplus good; or to establish any other Fund for compensating the Loss the Civil List might sustain by such an Accident? No, Sir, it certainly would not; unless that Loss should become so heavy, as to reduce the whole Surplus, and even diminish the Establishment; then indeed a Demand would arise upon the Parliament, and we would be obliged to make the Establishment good.

Suppose, Sir, that *France, Spain, Portugal*, and the greatest Part of *Italy*, should be united in an Alliance against us, which by our late Management may happen to be the Case; would it not then be absolutely necessary for us to prohibit the Importation or Consumption of all *French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian* Wines? Would not this very probably almost quite annihilate the Whole of

what I have called the Surplus of the Civil List? Yet will any Gentleman say, that the Parliament could not prohibit the Importation or Consumption of those Wines, without making good to the Civil List its Share in the Duties upon them, to be computed at a Medium of the Produce for the preceding 7 or 8 Years, when perhaps the Consumption of them was at a higher Pitch than was consistent with the Good of the Nation, or the Health of the People? Surely, Sir, no Man will pretend to say any such Thing; the Parliament would not be obliged to make good any Part of the Loss the Civil List should sustain by such Prohibition, unless the Produce of the Duties appropriated to that Revenue should be so far reduced as not to amount to 800,000*l.* yearly, and even in that Case, the Parliament would be obliged only to make the 800,000*l.* good, they would not be obliged to make good any Part of that Surplus, which the Crown had formerly received and enjoyed by Means of the Duties upon those Wines.

Is not the Case now before us the very same? Our People have by Accident lately taken such a Turn, that it is become necessary for their Preservation to prohibit the Consumption of spirituous Liquors by retail. Is not this, as well as the one I have mentioned, one of those Accidents to which the Crown's Right to the Surplus of the Civil List Revenue always was, and still is subjected? And can any Gentleman with Reason say, that we cannot prohibit the Retail of such Liquors, without making good to the Civil List the whole Surplus that has accrued to it, computed at a Medium of the Produce of those very Years when the Abuse of those Liquors was at its highest Pitch?

The other Question, Sir, is, Whether, if by the same Regulation by which the Civil List's Share in some Duties is diminished, its Share in other Duties be increased, the Advantage occasioned by that Regulation in one Case, ought not in Justice and Honour to be admitted, so far as it will amount, as a Compensation for the Damage occasioned in the other? This, Sir, is a fair and a true State of the Question, without putting it into the Disguise of compensating a Right which we actually take away, by a Right which we do not give: And after having thus stated the Question in its proper Light, I shall make use only of a familiar Parallel in private Life, for shewing that it ought to be resolved in the Affirmative. Suppose a Gentleman in my Neighbourhood has a very large Marsh or Stagnation of Water in his Estate, every Year increasing so as to threaten his Estate with almost entire Ruin, and that the Water from that Marsh, after running thro' a Part of his Estate, falls upon a Part of mine, and there makes a new Marsh or Stagnation, by which

which a great Part of my Estate is rendered useless, and the whole brought into Danger: Suppose that upon surveying my Neighbour's Marsh, and the several Fields round it, I find that, by a Cut thro' another Part of his Estate and a Part of mine, his Marsh may be thoroughly drained, and that the Water, by being carried into a new Channel, will be prevented from overflowing any Part of my Estate, and will very much improve my Neighbour's: Suppose again, that upon a fair and just Survey, it appears, that the Rents of his Estate will, by the Cut or Water-drain to be made, be diminished to the Value of 20*l.* a Year, but that by the draining of his Marsh and rendering it good Pasture or arable Land, the Rents of his Estate will be augmented to the Value of 50*l.* a Year, so that upon the whole he will be a Gainer to the Amount of 30*l.* a Year. In this Case I must ask every Country Gentleman that hears me, if my Neighbour ought in Prudence to prevent my making that Cut or Water-drain thro' his Estate at my own Expence; or if he could either in Justice or Honour pretend, that I ought to give him 20*l.* a Year out of my Estate in Compensation for the 30*l.* a Year he pretends he is to lose by making the Cut or Water-drain thro' his Estate. I believe no Gentleman will say he could in Prudence refuse the one, or in Justice insist upon the other. Yet in this Case the Compensation he receives for the Right I take away from him, arises from a Right I do not give, a Right he was entitled to before I took the other from him.

Having now, I think, Sir, demonstrated, that if the Loss the Civil List may sustain by the present Regulation, be made good by the Increase in the Excise on Beer and Ale, occasioned by the present Regulation, we are neither in Justice nor Honour obliged to give any other Compensation, I may give up the other Question, and admit, that we are obliged to grant a Compensation, in case the Loss is not made good by the Increase of the Excise on Beer and Ale, because, notwithstanding what the Hon. Gentleman has said, I am still of Opinion, that it is not only probable, but apparent, that the Loss in one Way will be sufficiently made good by the Advantage in the other. The very Nature of the Thing is to me a sufficient Proof; for granting, that the greatest Part of the present Amount of the Excise proceeds from the Debauches and Extravagancies of the People, it is well known, that those who once get into the Way of committing Debauches in Gin, can have no Relish even for the strongest Malt Liquors; and I am convinced there are very few Instances, if any, that ever a Club of excessive Gin-Drinkers went from a Gin-Shop, either to finish their Debauch, or empty their Pockets, by drinking common Beer at an Ale-House;

because even to quench their Thirst they generally take small Beer or Water, and mix it up with Gin; and many of them continue at the Gin-Shop till they cannot find the Way to an Ale-House, or even to their own Beds, if they have any, but content themselves with the clean Straw, which at some of those Places they have for nothing; so that even from the Nature of the Thing we must conclude, that those who have once taken to the excessive Drinking of Gin, give over almost entirely the Drinking of Beer or Ale, and if we can lay those People under a Necessity of returning to the Drinking of strong Beer or Ale, we must necessarily very much increase the Consumption.

B By the Report, Sir, of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace at *Hick's-Hall* in *Jan.* last, (See p. 46.) we find, there were then within *Westminster, Holborn, the Tower, and Finsbury* Division (exclusive of *London* and *Southwark*) 7044 Houses and Shops, wherein Geneva and other spirituous Liquors were publickly sold by Retail, of which they had got an Account, and that they believed it was very far short of the true Number; from whence, Sir, if we include *London* and *Southwark*, and the other Places within the Bills of Mortality, I think, I may modestly compute, there are 20,000 Houses and Shops within the Bills of Mortality, where Geneva and other spirituous Liquors are sold by Retail; and tho' the People within the Bills of Mortality are computed to be but a fifth, or a sixth Part of the People of *England*, yet I shall reckon but 20,000 Houses and Shops in all the other Parts of *England*, where spirituous Liquors are sold by Retail, the Whole being 40,000. Now to each of these Houses I shall allow but ten Customers who are excessive Drinkers of Gin, such I call those who may drink about half a Pint a Day, one with another; and ten Customers who are moderate Drinkers of that Liquor, such I call those who do not drink above half a Quart a Day, one Day with another. This makes in all *England* 400,000 excessive Drinkers, and 400,000 moderate Drinkers of spirituous Liquors; and considering how universally, the Custom of drinking such Liquors has got in among the common People, Men, Women and Children, I believe this Number will not be reckoned too large.

F Let us next suppose, Sir, that if the Retail of such Liquors were entirely prohibited, and these Drinkers of Gin should return to the Use of Malt Liquors, each of the excessive Drinkers of Gin would for the future drink a Pint of strong Beer a Day, one Day with another, and that each of the moderate Drinkers of Gin would for the future drink half a Pint of strong Beer a Day, one with another, more than they drink at present; we may from thence see how greatly the Consumption

Consumption of Beer and Ale would be hereby increased; for 400,000 Pints and 400,000 half Pints make 600,000 Pints, or 75,000 Gallons a Day, which makes 27,375,000 Gallons, or 805,147 Barrels in a Year: The Excise at 4s. 6d. *per* Barrel, upon this Increase in the Consumption, would produce an Increase in the Excise upon Beer and Ale of 181,158*l.* yearly, one half of which, being 90,579*l.* would belong to the Civil List; so that even in the most modest Way of Computation, and according to all the Ways of Computation, the Civil List will get more by the Increase in the Excise upon Beer and Ale, than it can be suppos'd to lose, according to the highest Computation, by taking from it the Duties on spirituous Liquors; and that my Computation of Gin-drinkers is within Bounds appears from hence; that the supposed 400,000 excessive Drinkers at half a Pint a Day, and the 400,000 moderate Drinkers at half a Quartern a Day, according to this Computation, consume but 31,250 Gallons a Day, which is 11,396,250 Gallons in a Year, the Duties upon which, at 3*d.* a Gallon, amount to but 142,453*l.* *per Annum*; whereas the Duties upon these Liquors for this last Year, amounted to 154,094*l.* and we cannot suppose but that there are some Frauds with respect to the collecting of these Duties, as well as in most others.

I have chosen this new Method of Calculation, Sir, not because I think the other any way false or deceitful, but to shew, that from whatever Method we chuse, and from the most modest Calculations we can make, this general Truth will always appear, that by prohibiting the Retail of spirituous Liquors, the Civil List will get more by the Increase of the Excise on Beer and Ale, than it can lose by the Decrease of the Duties upon such Liquors. And now with respect to the Observations made upon the other Method, I must say, that the Gentlemen of the other Side treat us as Free-thinkers are treated by some of their Antagonists: They state a weak or a false Argument for us, answer it, and then triumph in the Victory they have obtained. I have never heard it said, Sir, in this House, nor in any other Place, that as the Duties upon spirituous Liquors decrease or increase, the Excise upon Beer and Ale must always increase or decrease in an exact Proportion: That if the Duties on the former decrease or increase one fifth, one sixth, or one tenth, the other must increase or decrease exactly one fifth, one sixth, or one tenth, and neither more nor less. No, Sir, we know there are many other Accidents may contribute to the Increase or Decrease of the Excise on Beer and Ale, and therefore this Proportion cannot be exact: Yet I cannot allow, that the Accident mentioned by the Hon.

Gentleman, could have any great Influence upon the Excise in the Year 1729; for the Price of Malt was not, so far as I remember, so high that Year, as to put our Brewers out of their common Way of Brewing; and besides, we know that the strong Drink brewed for common Draught, from whence the greatest Part of the Excise is raised, is never designed to be kept a great many Years; so that in such Sort of Drink the Brewers never think of laying up a great Stock, in order to provide for a Year of Scarcity: But I shall mention one Accident, which, I will take upon me to say, has greatly contributed to keep up the Excise these last two Years, and yet has contributed nothing towards raising the Produce of the Duties, at least on Home made Spirits; I mean, Sir, the late general Elections for this Parliament, and the many very extraordinary disputed Elections that have been since; for it is certain that these Elections and Disputes have added greatly to the Consumption of Beer and Ale, tho' I have never yet heard of a Candidate who treated his Voters or his Witnesses with Gin.

And, lastly, Sir, with respect to the Proposition this Day made to us, I am surprized to hear the Hon. Gentleman say, that it alters the Nature of the present Establishment of the Civil List; for upon the contrary, it pursues exactly the Nature of that Establishment: With respect to the present Civil List, so far as the Parliament stands obliged to make it good, his Majesty is accountable; for he cannot make any Demand upon the Parliament, till he has laid an Account of the Civil List Revenues before them, in order to shew them the Deficiency: By the Proposition now before us, we are to enlarge that Establishment, we are to oblige ourselves to make a further Sum yearly good to his Majesty; and I hope the Hon. Gentleman would not have us lay ourselves under such an Obligation, and at the same Time put it in the Power of any future Minister to come and tell us whenever he pleases, that there was a Deficiency as to that further Sum, and that therefore he insisted upon our making it good, without laying any Account before us from whence that Deficiency might appear.

To conclude, Sir, From the whole that has been said upon this Subject it appears evident to me, that if the Surplus of the Civil List should be diminished by what we are now about, we are not obliged to make it good: That if we were obliged to make the Loss good, it ought not to be computed at 70,000*l.* *per Ann.* That if it should be computed at 70,000*l.* *per Ann.* it is apparent that it will be made good by the Increase of the Excise: That if this were not apparent, the Proposition now made to us will fully answer that Uncertainty: That the Proposition now made to us is exactly conform to the Nature of the present

present Establishment of the Civil List; and that if it were not, it is become necessary, by the Demand now made upon us in favour of the Civil List; so that in no supposable Case I can find any Reason for taking such a large Sum as 70,000*l.* a Year from that sacred Fund appropriated for relieving the People, and especially the poor Labourers, Artificers, and Manufacturers, from the heavy Taxes they are now charged with; and therefore I cannot agree that this Clause, in the Form in which it is at present, should stand Part of this Bill.

The Question being then put, to agree with the Committee in the Amendments made to this Clause, it was, upon a Division, carried in the Affirmative by 183 to 110.

[To be continued.]

It may not be improper to insert here, on Occasion of the foregoing DEBATES, the following PROPOSAL to prevent the common Tippling of Spirituous Liquors, without prejudicing the Publick Revenue, &c. which was publish'd whilst the BILL against them was depending.

LARGE Duties upon any Goods or Merchandize differ very little from a Prohibition; and large Taxations on Retail Dealers by way of License yearly renewed, may possibly oblige several of them to join in a Body, and under the Name of One, retail as much or more than they could in their respective Shops; and consequently would be a Loss to the Government of what Sums each Particular must have paid for his single License.

Every Body-Corporate, especially where the Forfeiture of their Charter is endangered, is extremely vigilant, even to Partiality, to keep their Members within the Bounds prescribed by Law, and to preserve their Prerogatives by punishing all Interlopers (if they have the Power lawfully delegated to them) as every one in particular is always watchful over his own Interest; tho' 'tis possible that others concerned to suppress such Interlopers, with regard to the Duty of their Posts, but no ways touched in their particular Fortune, may be indolent and overlook them, or palliate the Affair if obliged to examine into it.

'Tis therefore humbly proposed to the Legislature, Whether it might not be an effectual Remedy to the Evil they are intent upon redressing, to oblige every Retailer of Spirituous Liquors, not free of the Distillers Company, to take a License, to be renewed every Year, on the following Conditions (paying 5*l.* for each License) *viz.* That none be empowered to grant such License, but only the Commissioners of the Wine-Licenses, and they to grant it to such only, as upon Application to them, shall produce a Certificate

under the Hands of some reputable House-keepers in their respective Parishes, of their being orderly Livers, and not likely to encourage or suffer any to drink to Excess.

That the License contain certain Restrictions, such as may tend to suppress immoderate drinking of Spirituous Liquors; but not to be so severe, as to render the Observance of such License impracticable, which is the Case of the Victuallers, and, at present, of these Retailers.

That the Retailer, so licensed, shall, on the Breach of any one Article prescribed him in his License, for the first Offence forfeit and upon the second, to be deprived of his License, and not suffered to renew it till the 12 Months, for which it was granted, shall be elapsed, and not even then, without a fresh Recommendation by way of Certificate, as above.

That no Person, however recommended, be licensed, if he or she does not keep a House of 10*l.* a Year Rent, situated in such a publick Place as allows a Passage for Carts and Coaches; that dark and By-Lanes and Alleys may not encourage excessive Drinking, by hopes of being undiscovered.

That every Retailer of Brandy, as well those who are of the Distillers Company, as those who sell by License, shall be obliged to shut up their Shops, and sell no Liquors after the Hour of Nine in the Winter, and from Lady-day to Michaelmas, to sell none after Ten at Night.

That the Company of Distillers be restrained from making any Person free, excepting such as have regularly served their Time to the Trade, such as have a Right by Descent, and such Noblemen or Gentlemen as they shall think fit to compliment with an Honorary Freedom.

The Laws in Force give a sufficient Power to the Justices of the Peace; but it is impossible for any Justice to acquaint himself with all the Disorders which happen in his Neighbourhood, and if any Information is brought him against any disorderly Retailer, it is very probable, that the Person against whom it is laid, will bring several People to answer for his Character, and it will not be easy for the Justice to distinguish between Malice, and Prejudice in the Retailer's Favour, and therefore he declines prosecuting; besides, in granting Licenses, the Justices often depend upon the Character brought them by their Clerks, who may make a Trade of giving good ones.

Wherefore, to remedy both these Evils, it is humbly submitted, Whether with regard to the former (*viz.* the Justice not prosecuting) if the Informant was allowed to bring an Information in the King's-Bench against the Justice so refusing, upon Condition that the Party cast, whether Informant or Justice, pay

all Costs and treble Damages to the other; and with respect to the other, (*viz.* the Justice's being imposed upon) any readier and more facile Method can be offered than that already proposed, of the Commissioners of the Wine Licence-Office granting Licences.

It is humbly farther proposed, That a Drawback of the whole Duty both of the Malt and distilled Spiritous Liquors, together with a Bounty to the Exporters be allowed, which will encourage the Exportation of vast Quantities, as it will enable us to under-sell our Neighbours, who have now the Advantage of the Drawback on their Side for the Malt they buy here; and will also consequently advantage the Landed Interest; and the Duty on the Return of Goods for our Spirits will compensate the full Drawback and Bounty; for it will make us, as the cheapest, so the sole Merchants in foreign Markets for this Commodity; not to mention the vast Consumption of Coals more than at present, and the Advantage many Sorts of Trades will find, which are employed in and about the Distillery, as Smiths, Coopers, &c.

But to obviate any Objection with regard to the Bounty, the Proposer can point out a

considerable Sum, to the Amount of many Thousands a Year, which is now illegally levied on the Subject without any Benefit to the Crown or the Publick, and which Practice is at present unknown to the Government; which said Sum, it is apprehended, will be sufficient to answer the Purpose of the Bounty on the aforesaid Exportation.

If such a Tax should be laid on all Distilled Liquors, as may amount to almost a Prohibition of the same, the Planters in the *English* Colonies (most of whom make Rum) must be greatly impoverish'd, many of them totally ruined, and the Trade of the said Colonies be in a great measure lost; many Persons who were bred up in the Distilling Trade, and have laid out their whole Substance in a Stock for carrying it on, must be reduced to Poverty and Distress, as it will set many upon clandestine Importations, and private and unlawful Retailing; and lastly, it must be very prejudicial to the Landed Interest, as a vast Quantity of Malt is now consumed which is not fit for the Brewery, whereby a very beneficial Branch of Trade will be given up to our Neighbours.

ESORANOS.

A View of the Weekly ESSAYS and DISPUTES in this Month.

Fog's Journal, Sept. 25. N^o 412.

The Manners, Customs, and Policy of the Genoese.

GALLANTRY reigns at *Genoa* as much or more than in any Town in *Italy*. All the Ladies have their *Sigibeds*; thus they call the hearty Friend of the Husband, who publicly gives himself out for the Admirer of the Wife. He accompanies her in all Places, and has free Access to her, even in her Bed-Chamber. This Custom is look'd upon as a pleasant Humour, and the Spouses depend more upon the Fidelity of the *Sigibeds*, than upon that of their Wives. But he must be a strange Simpleton, who can have a Notion that Friendship is able to vanquish Love. It may sometimes happen; but ordinarily, nothing can stop the Torrent of that Passion; Glory, nor even Virtue itself can resist it.

The greatest Men have the greatest Foibles; *Mark Anthony* idoliz'd *Cleopatra*, for whom he lost Life and Empire, and even fled from the Battle of *Actium*. Our own Age is a Witness of this surprizing Weakness of great Men, in one of the greatest Monarchs the World ever saw; * a Prince of a vast Mind; a new Legislator of his wide Dominions; the Tutelar God of an humbled King, and the Conqueror of a second *Alex-*

ander: He yielded to the Charms of a Soldier's Wife, and rais'd her to the Rank of a sovereign Empress.

Love surmounts all Obstacles, and there are few Hearts in which it doth not excite other Passions, whenever it gets the Ascendant. I own it does not conduct Virtue directly to Crimes, but it disfigures it so, that it renders it unprofitable. A Man whom Love hurries on to betray his Friend, always thinks he has wherewithal to justify his Conduct; he casts his Treason on some unknown Power, on an Inclination he is not Master of, and so by Degrees, from the very Bosom of Guilt, he comes to fancy he has not strayed out of the Path of Virtue.

The Force of Friendship could never secure me against the Power of Love; so that if I were a *Genoese*, I should not much care for such an Attendant upon my Wife, as this Titular Lover. We ought not, like the *Spaniards*, and some of the *Italians*, to torment ourselves with the Fear of our Wives Infidelity; but we ought neither to throw these Temptations in their Way, as certain *Genoese* do, and all the *French* in general. It is ridiculous to expose Women to perilous Occasions, and require them to overcome them; it is like pushing a Man into a slippery Place, and bidding him to stand firm.

This Liberty, however, that Women have at *Genoa*, renders Society amiable and agreeable.

* The late Czar.

able. The *Genoese* are polite enough, and receive People recommended to them with a great deal of Attention. I once had a Letter to the Senator *Doria*, to whom they give the Title of Prince; he gave me a most gracious Reception, yet thro' all his Civilities I discovered in him an Air of Vanity, inseparable from the Great. They say in *Italy* there are 3 Sorts of Animals whose Haughtiness is insupportable, Cardinals, Dukes and Senators. This Prince *Doria*, is of a Family whose Stateliness runs in the Blood. His Father would have only great Horses, great Servants, great Apartments; his Table was served with great Dishes, great Plates, &c. he chose for a Wife an extream great Woman, and refus'd another with a much larger Fortune, because she was somewhat less. When any one spoke to him, he raised himself by little and little imperceptibly, till he stood a Tip-toe, to appear more great.

This seems to me a very ridiculous Grandeur. 'Tis in such Things, however, in which Part of the Glory of the Great is founded. Their Genius and Wit resides in their Riches. Strip a certain Lord of his superb Apparel, and keep him from speaking of his Equipage, his Hounds, and his Horses, you will find him a poor awkward Wretch, ill-built, and home-spun, the Faults of whose Shape the Taylor had conceal'd under a Heap of Gold Lace, and his Perriwig-maker had repaired his Physiognomy by hiding half his Visage. He will be wanton in Discourse, but hardly has he the Faculty of explaining himself; his own Footman compared to his Master appears a *Demosthenes*. If great Lords did but know how ridiculous their ill-plac'd Vanity appeared to the World, perhaps they would seek to attract the Publick Esteem by a quite different Conduct.

Few of the *Genoese* have been sensible of true Glory, and the Good of their Country. For near 300 Years past this Republick has been continually diminishing. The Town of *Savona*, but 8 Leagues from *Genoa*, having several Times revolted, it was debated in the Senate, if they should destroy it entirely. Gentlemen, says a Senator of the House of *Doria*, it is my Advice that you send a Governor to *Savona* like unto the two last, who commanded there; since you have a Design to destroy that Town entirely, you need not make use of a better Expedient. So prudent an Irony brought back the Senate from that wrong Manner of Thinking. They ordered the two last Governors to be punished for their Misdemeanours; and by this Piece of Justice cured all their Divisions for that Time. Had they conducted themselves after that Sort with regard to the Isle of *Corfica*, that Kingdom might yet have been under their Obedience. The *Genoese* having in vain employed all their Force to reduce it, had Recourse to the Emperor to furnish them with an Army. I can-

not avoid telling a short Story on this Occasion.

A Gardener complained to his Lord of a Hare which came every Day and eat his Cabbages. This Lord took upon himself the weighty Charge of exterminating the Animal. He accordingly came with 10 Huntsmen, followed by 30 Dogs, and made more Spoil in a Moment, than the Hare would have done in a 1000 Years. They pursued the Creature about the Garden, but, in spite of the Dogs, the Hare escaped thro' a Hole in the Wall, and gave them the Farewell. Then the Gentleman advised the Gardener to stop up the Hole, and so congratulated him on the Departure of the Enemy. The *Genoese* have had the Fate of the Gardener. They paid for a long Time 6000 Germans, which cost them immense Sums. The Chiefs of the Revolters fled like the Hare; they escaped, implor'd Help and Succour from the Emperor; he granted it them, and obtained their Pardon from the *Genoese*. But his Imperial Majesty had hardly recalled his Troops from *Corfica*, but they revolted a-new, and took in a Knight Errant, who happen'd to be quite out of Employment, for their King (See p. 282.)

The Craftsman of this Day, and of Oct. 9. has a Letter wrote 5 or 6 Years ago about the Pension Bill; but as enough has been formerly said on this Subject, we shall omit it, to make room for what is more new and entertaining.

Craftsman, Oct. 2. N^o 535.

Observations upon Kings.

THE late Exaltation of *Kouli-Kan* to the Throne of *Persia*, and of *Theodore* I. to that of *Corfica*, have furnish'd me with the following Observations.

What occur'd to me first upon this Occasion, was the wrong Judgment and even Folly of sovereign Princes, or States, in driving their Subjects to Desperation, and provoking them to shake off their Obedience. This was the Case of the late *Sophi* of *Persia*, and is at present the Case of the Republick of *Genoa*; who, by wearing out the Patience of the People, first lost their Hearts and afterwards their Allegiance.

As for his *Corfican* Majesty, indeed, I am apt to believe his Reign will not be long; for tho' he hath been pleased to invest his Brown with a royal Diadem, such as he could get, he seems to be only the Instrument of some greater Power behind the Curtain. (See p. 282.) But the victorious *Kouli-Kan*, who hath now taken the Title of *Schoh Nadir*, seems to have fix'd himself so securely, that he bids fair for establishing his Family on the Throne of *Persia*, and being the Founder of a new Race of Kings.

This furnishes us with a fresh Example that the highest Degree of sovereign Power will not satisfy an ambitious Mind, without the

the formal Title of *King*, and the Solemnity of a *Coronation*. We had before two remarkable Instances of this in *J. Caesar* and *O. Cromwel*: they were both of them in the full Possession of *Power*, and had all the *Ensigns of Majesty*, a *Crown* only excepted; and tho' both of them thought fit to refuse it, for political Reasons, it is plain that neither of them could be easy without it. (See p. 316.)

Nothing can set this strange Itch after *Kingship* in a stronger, or more ridiculous Light, than a Story I have read of a certain *Country*, where the People chose a *King* for 12 Years; at the Expiration of which the Person elected submitted to be castrated, and another was chosen to succeed him, upon the same Terms. My *Author* assures me that there was as much Contention and canvassing for the *Crown* in that *Country*, as in any other, notwithstanding the hard Conditions annex'd to it.

It is generally agreed that *Fathers* were the first civil *Governors*, whose Dominions reach'd no farther than their own Families; but they soon extended their Limits, either by Force, Fraud or Compact, and brought certain Districts about them under their Subjection. A *King*, in those Days, was no more than the Head of a *Clan*, or the Chief of a little *Tribe*, like *Tomo Chacbi* and other *Indian Monarchs*. But in Process of Time, some of them invaded their Neighbours Dominions, and annex'd them to their own; giving themselves the Titles of *Princes*, *Kings*, *Emperors*, &c.

When any particular Family had enjoy'd this Dignity for several Generations, they pleaded an hereditary, indefeasible Right to it, and some of them even pretended to an actual Commission from God; tho' their only Title to the *Crown* was founded, perhaps, on Treachery and Bloodshed, or at most on the Election of the People.

The latter, no Doubt, is infinitely the best Title; for as all Power was originally derived from the People, and ought to be exercised for their Good, nothing can be more reasonable than that they should chuse their own *Governors*. But the Misfortune is, that all Elections are so liable to Corruption, that it exceeds the Wit of Man totally to exclude it.

What could be a more plausible Method, at first Sight, than that of the ancient *Persians*, who agreed that amongst several Candidates for the *Crown*, the Choice should fall upon him, whose Horse should neigh first, after he came into the Field of Election? And yet every Schoolboy knows that *Darius* eluded this, and got himself unfairly chosen *King*, by shutting his Horse up with a Mare the Night before.

The *Venetian* Method of electing a *Doge*, notwithstanding all its intricate Checks, is not intirely free from Practices of the same

Kind; and domestick Experience, in a late Instance, may convince us that there is no sure Dependence upon a *Ballot*. (See Vol. II. p. 605. E.)

I think the most unexceptionable Method, as yet invented, is that practis'd by the Citizens of *Dort*; who chuse their Magistrates, as Mr. *Bayle* informs us, in the following Manner. The Candidates kneel down round a large Table, with their Beards extended upon it. Then a *Louse* is placed exactly in the Middle of the Table; and the Person, into whose Beard it creeps, is the *Magistrate elect*. This, I say, seems to be the fairest Mode of Election hitherto devised; and yet it is subject to Evasion; for not to mention that designing Men will try all Methods to make their Beards grow long, in order to over-reach their Competitors, I make no Doubt that false Hair hath been often soisted upon them. Besides, a skilful Naturalist could easily put us in a Way of bribing the *Louse-Elector*, by greasing the Beard of one particular Candidate with some sweet Ointment, or other Preparations adapted to his Palate.

Another Thing, which these late *Revolutions* suggest to me, is the Vapidity of high Birth, and long Pedigrees; for if we examine the greatest royal Families now in the World, we shall find many of them sprung from a much lower Original than *Kouli-Kan*, or the *Baron de Neubeff*.

I shall not enquire minutely into the Origin of the two great Houses of *Austria* and *Bourbon*, nor of the *Plantagenets*, *Tudors* and *Stuarts*, amongst ourselves; it not being my Design to throw the least Contempt upon any sovereign Prince, but only to expose the ridiculous Claim of hereditary Right, and to shew that no Title to a *Crown* can be so just and firm as that, which is founded on the Consent, and supported by the Affections of the People. This is peculiarly the Case of our *British Kings*, especially since the Revolution; and a good Prince cannot desire more Power or Stability than the present Constitution affords him.

History informs us that our antient *Kings*, of the *Saxon Race*, and even long since the Conquest, did not affect any swelling Titles, or pompous Epithets. *Henry IV.* is said to be the first, who had the Title of *Grace*. To *Henry VI.* was given that of excellent *Grace*; to *Edward IV.* High and Mighty Prince; to *Henry VII.* sometimes *Grace*, and sometimes *Highness*; to *Henry VIII.* at first *Highness*, then *Majesty*; and I think it was *James I.* who completed it to the present Style of sacred *Majesty*, or most excellent *Majesty*. It is also remarkable that before *King John's* Time, our *Kings* made Use of the singular Number, in their publick Instruments and Letters, as may be still seen at the End of Writs, which

run thus, *Teste Meipso*. It appears likewise from the Statues, Coins and Pictures of our *antient Kings*, that their *Crowns* were very plain and simple, in Comparison to what they are at present.

I have carefully avoided entering into the Characters or Qualifications of any of the present Rulers of the World. I scorn Flattery, and would not willingly give Offence. It is said of *Aretine* that, by the Keeness of his Pen, he kept the several Princes of Christendom not only in Awe, but under Contribution. I am not vain enough to imagine this to be in my own Power; but I heartily wish for an Opportunity of doing some Good in my Generation, and I think I have at last hit upon a Scheme, which may be of Service to Mankind; for I take it for granted that most of the Princes in *Europe* are my courteous Readers.

Mr. *Addison* having made a *Table of Fame* for the *Heroes of Antiquity*, I propose, according to the same Model, to erect a *Board of modern Kings*, where each of the Monarchs now reigning shall be placed in his due Rank. In this Work I will proceed with the strictest Regard to Justice and Impartiality, and place every Prince according to his real and intrinsic Merit. If, instead of truly meritorious Actions, for the Good of Mankind, one Prince should value himself for his *Bigottry* and the Number of *Masses* he hath said; another for the Multitude of *Stags* and *wild Boars* he hath destroy'd; a *Third* for his Skill in *Fiddling* and *Turning*; and a *Fourth* for the *Sine* and *Foppery* of his *Troops*; these and such like ridiculous Pretensions shall give them no Right of Precedence at my Table.

DailyGazetteer, Oct. 2. N^o 393.

A Letter to the Dutch Spectator, about Burying in Churches.

S I R,

I AM surprized, that you never yet cast your Eye on a certain Abuse, which has entail'd upon us some Reliques of the *Romish* Superstition, even since the Reformation; I mean the Custom of burying the Dead in Churches: an Abuse that ought not to be endured among us, who pretend to a Religion that is reform'd from all Superstition, and therefore cannot be ignorant, that it is of little Consequence, whether our Bodies, when dead, are deposited in holy or common Earth, in Expectation of the Resurrection. In my Opinion, there is no Place where the burying of dead Carcasses is less proper than the Churches, which were built for no other End than the Exercise of Devotion. What Communion have the Dead with the Living? What Difference can it be to senseless Corpses, where they lie and moulder into Dust?

Do we not every Day perceive the filthy Smell of those putrid Carcasses filling our Churches, and not only disturbing our Attention, but sometimes infecting our Bodies with Diseases? Much rather ought we, in Imitation of the ancient *Jews* and *Romans*, to bury our Dead not only without the Walls of the Churches, but even without the Walls of our Cities. I doubt what is here proposed, will make but little Impression on many People, because it is here become a Custom to bury the common People, who cannot pay the Church Duties, in Church-yards, those of the middle Sort in the Churches, and People of Quality under splendid Monuments; thus making a Distinction of Quality even after Death. But if we look well into the Matter, it is all mere Vanity; and *Diogenes* was not in the wrong, who, when the Great *Alexander*, finding him in the Charnel-house, ask'd him what he was seeking for, answer'd; *I am seeking for your Father's Bones and those of my Slave, but cannot find them, because there is no Difference between them.*

The *Spectator* declares himself of the same Opinion with this Letter Writer; and as to the nauseous and hurtful Steams from dead Bodies buried in Churches, he adds the Judgment of one of the greatest Physicians that *France* ever produced, who, tho' a zealous *Roman* Catholick, had given Orders in his Will for his own Burial out of the City, and for inscribing these or such-like Words on his Tomb: *Here lieth N. N. who desired to be interred in his own Ground, rather than in the Church, lest he who studied to promote Men's Health, while alive, should be detrimental to it, when dead.*

§. *Reflections on Wakes and other Times of Publick Diversion: Extracted from the same Spectator.*

THIS well known, says he, that such Diversions are chiefly enjoy'd by the common People; who being fatigued by labouring continually for a sorry Living, find a Relaxation highly necessary for them. For several Months before these Festivals come, they please themselves with the Expectation of approaching Joys. Then, think they, we shall not only rest from our mean Employments, but shall act the Part of Richer and more Creditable People; we shall appear with our best Clothes, and with the Help of our Savings not only live well, but divert ourselves with the merry Humours of *Harlequin* and *Punchanello*. These Imaginations brighten their Thoughts, dispel the Clouds of *Melancholy*, and make them dispatch their Business with Pleasure and Alacrity. When the Festival is over, the Idea of it dwells long in their Imaginations, and is every Day revived by their Memories. But what would be the

Consequence, if all such Diversions were entirely banished? The common People seeing themselves cut off from all Hope of this Enjoyment, would become dull and spiritless, and lose not only the Support of their Labour, but even the Comfort of Life: And not only so, but thro' the absolute Necessity of diverting themselves at Times, they would addict themselves to less warrantable Pleasures. Let it not be objected, that they ought rather to addict themselves to such Relaxations as are edifying and apt to promote Virtue. 'Tis true, they ought so to do; but every Thing cannot be so as it ought to be, nor indeed much otherwise than it is. From all this it follows, that the Government is not at all to be blamed for suffering publick Diversions, tho' in some Respects not strictly warranted by Religion, with Design to guard against more pernicious Consequences. Yet on the other Hand, the Conduct of those Rev. Divines, who, without condemning that beneficial and necessary Indulgence of the Government, oppose the Abuse of those Diversions, and excite their Hearers to the relishing of less dangerous and more edifying Pleasures, is worthy of the highest Applause.

London Journal, Oct. 2. N^o 900.

IN this Paper Mr. Freeman makes some Remarks on Mr. D'Anvers's late Dream about the State of the Nation, (See p. 512 G.) which he begins with these Lines from Dryden.

*When ebber over-flows, then dreams are bred
Of flames, and all the family of red—
Red dragons, and red beasts, in sleep we view,
For humours are distinguish'd by their hue:
Ebber adust congeals our blood with fear,
Then black bulls toss us, and black devils tear.*

And concludes thus:

It is a great Misfortune, that unsuccessful Politicians are alike uneasy, sleeping and waking; Disappointments beget Distresses, and Distresses disturb one's Rest: A Malecontent dreams as naturally of Tumults, Seditions, and Assassinations, as a despairing Lover of his cruel Mistress, or a broken Gamester of Nicks and no Mains. What some People take for Joke, I am apt to think are sober Truths; for there is something so unaccountably wild, and so unmeaningly extravagant, in our late Country Journals, that I have often thought they might be printed as the Sequel of a French Romance, which bears this Title; *Contes Mogols, ou les Songes des Hommes Eveilles*; that is, when Englished for their Use, Malecontent Tales, or Visions of Men who dream waking. In a word, I am for believing implicitly what these People tell us, that they are a little out of their Senses; which is at once the worst Thing we can say of them, and the best they can say for themselves:

Since, were it otherwise, their Dreams would be Libels, and their Visions, Treason,

Fog's Journal, Oct. 2. N^o 412.

Of the present Posture of Affairs in Corsica, and their new King Theodore. (See p. 282.)

IF we consider Theodore as a meer Adventurer, and believe what the Genoise have published concerning him, his Arrival in Corsica is as singular as the high Elevation of Tamerlane, who, as some Arabian Authors say, was but the Son of a Shepherd; and yet it is much less surprizing that a simple Tartarian Soldier should become the Chief of his Nation, than to see a private ordinary Man declared King in the middle of Europe, in the Sight of Princes, jealous of the Majesty of their Rank, which must grow contemptible, if an Adventurer becomes their Equal. But then, if the Genoise happen to be entirely driven out of Corsica, and Theodore own'd by all the Inhabitants for their Master and Sovereign, when Princes shall have Affairs to transact with him, upon what Foot will they treat? France cannot avoid it by the Situation of Corsica, for there are few Ships departing from Marseilles to the Levant, but find Occasion to anchor on the Coasts of that Island.

Many People cut short these Difficulties by saying that as soon as Theodore shall be peaceable Possessor of the Country, some other Power will drive him from it; and that all is concluded on already. But will not some few Difficulties interfere with this Notion? I suppose now that Theodore acts upon his own Bottom. What Obstacles must not that Power meet with, who shall undertake to drive him from Corsica, if he once becomes the peaceable Possessor of the Isle? If Spain should pretend to it, it will be the Interest of France to hinder them from having a State, Towns, and several Ports which block up Marseilles, Toulon and Antibes. Nor would the King of Sardinia consent to it; Nice, Villefranche, and other Maritime Places belonging to that Prince are already but too much constrained by France. I don't think he would care to be as much incommoded by another Neighbour. Some Politicians fancy the King of Sardinia might well enough be admitted to keep Corsica; but France has the same Reason to hinder the Piedmontese, as they have the Spaniards. And what would Toulon do, and that whole Province, if the English and Dutch were to be Masters of Corsica, to form Storehouses, and have a Number of Towns and Ports within 40 Leagues of Provence, so as to be able to come thither in 24 Hours, and to anchor with a Squadron at their Doors, whenever they should think it proper?

proper? Others imagine that the King of Naples and Sicily might be allowed to add Corsica to his Dominions; but the Union of the Courts of Naples and Madrid is so close, that the same Argument holds against the Neapolitans, as against the Spaniards. Besides, if the Prince of Asturias should die without Children, do not these Ports then fall into the Hands of Spain? But they will say, who knows whether by secret Articles the Neapolitans would not be obliged to abandon it to another Prince the Moment their Sovereign became King of Spain? To that I answer, an able Politician ought not to rest upon the Faith of Restitutions. The Councils of Princes are as fertile in Excuses as the Society of Jesuits. Plausible Pretexts are never wanting. Every Nation seems to have borrowed Arguments from those Rev. Fathers, and some have used them too in relation to other Ports in the Mediterranean.

These are the Reasons which make me suspect that the Baron de Neuboff works for himself without being directed by a *Primum Mobile*. The Want of Money, the few Troops he is Master of, and the slow Progress he makes, confirms me in my Sentiments. But on the other hand, when I consider that the Baron was a Prisoner but two Years ago, and sick in an Hospital the Year before; that he had long since consumed his Patrimony, and that I see him arrive in Corsica from the English Consul's at Tunis, with Cases filled with Chequins, and 8 or 10 Pieces of Cannon, the least of which cost near 50*l*. I know not what to think of the Business. It is not easy to borrow 10 or 12000*l*. on frail Hopes, which, if examined, would appear ridiculous. How then has Theodore amass'd such a Succour he brought to the Corsicans? If he has not got it from such Persons as our Countrymen Rob. Knight and John Thomson, he must necessarily have it by the Means of some Prince; and if it be a Sovereign that supports him, why has he abandoned him to his Necessities? Why does he let him want Money, and put all to Hazard, or even risk unprofitably the Sums first given him?

Time will reduce this Chaos of confused Ideas, about the Baron de Neuboff's Enterprize. In the mean while let us suspend our Judgments. There are 8 or 10 Persons in Europe who know the Secret of this Affair, and they are to amuse themselves with the Discourses they now hear. We shall one Day have the same Advantage, and when the Bomb bursts, we shall be amused in our Turn with the vain Conjectures, we at present form about it.

Old Wbig, Oct. 7. N^o 83.

IN the *W. Miscellany* of Aug. 21, was published *A Letter containing some Remarks*

on Mr. Emlyn's Edition of the *L. C. J. Hale's Historia Placitorum Coronæ; or, History of the Pleas of the Crown*; upon Perusal of which I found the main Drift of the Writer was not so much to quarrel with the Edition, as to inveigh against the Dissenters, and such as were favourable to them; for which the Editor has not, as I see, given him any Occasion; however, since he has raised some Objections against the Edition, I shall take some Notice of them. They are these,

1. That it is a posthumous Piece, published near 60 Years after the Author's Death. But surely that is no Reason why it should not be published now; nor is Mr. E. answerable for an Omission which it was not in his Power to have prevented. If any are to be blamed for it, it should be those, who, by laying a Restraint on the Press, prevented the Author from publishing it himself; he being resolved never to submit his Work to the Mercy of the Licensers, without whose Allowance it could not at that Time come forth.

2. His next Obj. is, That by comparing some Extracts of this History made by the Author of *Hereditary Right*, with the History as now printed, there may be Ground to suspect, that either from different Copies, or some other Accident, the Reader may sometimes be at a Loss to know what were Judge Hale's real Sentiments. But what Ground can there be for such a Suspicion, if the Work be, as Mr. E. in his Preface assures us it is, faithfully printed from the original MS. Whatever room therefore there may be to doubt of the Extracts made by the Author of *H. R.* (who seems never to have seen the MS. himself) whether they be Judge Hale's real Sentiments, seeing they are not in his Original, nor appear to be by him inserted into the Transcript, yet certainly there can be none concerning that, which is all warranted by his own Hand Writing.

3. The third Obj. is, That the MS. is not lodged in any publick Library. In answer to this I can only say, that this was not in Mr. E's Power, the Property not being in him, but in the Booksellers, who, I am told, have some Thoughts of so depositing it; tho' I can't see they are under any Obligations thereto, there being many Works extant of great Regard, whose Originals are not so lodged.

4. Mr. E. together with Bp. Burnet, is charged with misrepresenting the Character of Sir M. Hale, with Regard to his Opinions about Church Establishments. For this there is not one Passage cited, but the Reader is to hunt for these Misrepresentations, and find them out as well as he can: He seems, indeed, to except against what Mr. E. had said in the Preface, viz. 'That Sir M. Hale was a great Lamentor of the Divisions and Animosities which raged so fiercely at that Time among us, especially about the smaller Mat-

Matters of external Ceremonies, which he feared might in the End subvert the Fundamentals of all Religion: From hence he remarks, 'That Mr. E. highly deceives himself if he imagines that the Divisions subsisting between us and the Dissenters regard only the smaller Matters of external Ceremonies.'

But suppose Mr. E. had imagined so, how is this any Misrepresentation of Sir M. Hale's Character? But where has Mr. E. said, or so much as intimated, that Ceremonies were the only Matters in Difference? It is notorious that there were Divisions about external Ceremonies, such as the using the Cross in Baptism, the wearing the Surplice, and kneeling at the Communion; and I should have thought that there was no great Offence in styling these *smaller Matters*, when compared with the *Fundamentals of all Religion*; but that these were the *only Matters in Difference* Mr. E. has no where said.

What follows in the Remarks has not, as I conceive, any Relation to Mr. E. or his Edition of the Work before us. Speaking of external Ceremonies he says, 'The most rigid Churchmen were never so fond of Things of that Class as to perpetuate a fatal Separation upon their Account;' and for this cites Dr. Hicks, as declaring, 'That in order to heal our unhappy Breaches, several Ceremonies might be left indifferent, altered, or given up.' Yet whatever a private Man may have said in a particular Mood, he must give me Leave to say, that in Fact the ruling Clergy could never be prevailed on to try the Experiment in any one Instance; so far from it, that in the long Conference at the Savoy, held by Commission from the King on Purpose to take that Matter into Consideration, they would not part with a single Ceremony. Mr. Baxter, who was one of the Commissioners, says, in the History of his Life, Part 2. p. 344. 'Whether they would have abated one Ceremony, if they had had 100 more, to keep all the Dissenters in the 3 Nations from being cast out of the Ministry and Church, I know not; but of those they have, they would not abate one.' How compying the most rigid Churchmen were, and how averse to the Perpetuating a fatal Separation, may be judged of from the Behaviour of Dr. Sheldon, Bp. of London (afterwards Abp. of Canterbury) their great Leader, who, when the Lord Chamberlain Manchester told the King, while the Act of Uniformity was under Debate, that he was afraid the Terms of it were so rigid, that many of the Ministers would not comply with it; he replied, I am afraid they will. See Dr. Bates's Funeral Sermon on Mr. Baxter. Nay Dr. Calamy adds further, *Abridg. p. 171.* that it was credibly reported he should say, *Now we know their Minds, we will*

make them all Knaves if they conform: If this were so, it explains with what View that Prelate so peremptorily insisted at the Savoy Conference, that the Nonconformists should bring in all their Exceptions at once.

Daily Gazetteer, Oct. 9. N° 400.

A OSBORNE, in Answer to the *Craftsman*, about some Laws made since the Revolution, (see p. 497.) among other Things says: The terrible Grievance of the *Riot Act* has been repeated a thousand Times; 'tis a Weight upon the Shoulders of Mr. D'Anvers's Friends, which they can't bear; for which Reason, they have trump'd up an Objection to it, 'That if this Act had been made before the Prince of Orange landed, the Revolution could never have taken Place.' Lord, what profound Reasoners these are! Doth Mr. D'Anvers imagine, or can any Man in his Senses imagine, that when the Constitution is subverted, as it was in K. James's Reign, when the *Laws* themselves are declared to be the *King's*, and he may do with them and us as he pleases; and when all the great and good Ends of Government are destroyed, that the People, when they gloriously take up Arms to defend their Rights, will stand in awe of a Constable or a Proclamation? No; they will take the Constable, his Staff, and the Proclamation, and throw 'em into the Fire together, as Stuff of the same Materials.

B If there is any Act Mr. D'Anvers has recited, which hath even the remotest Tendency to weaken the Design of the Revolution, 'tis the *Septennial Act*: For, I think, that the oftener the Power returns into the Hands of the People, the more secure they are of their Liberties. But in this the *Whigs* themselves do not agree; and, I believe, most of them are against me. On a Subject, therefore, in which the *Friends of Liberty*, in Power and out of Power, are so much divided, we have no Occasion to say much: But this I may justly say, that the *Septennial Act* puts us into a much better Condition than we were in before the Revolution: For then the Kings of England could keep the same Parliament as long as they pleased, even during their Lives; as they can still in Ireland.

Fog's Journal, Oct. 9. N° 413.

Reflections on the Characters of COURTIERs.

IT is believed at Paris, that no Man can know the Court but by painful Study, and a consummate Habit. They hear it perpetually said, that Dissimulation is the Courtier's Talent, and as they are ignorant of the little Difficulty there is in knowing Men, when the Passions that agitate them

are

are once seen, so they think there is no reading them through the thin Veil with which they are disguised. But the Truth is, there is little Need of any great Pains to learn the Maxims of the Court, or the Characters of the Men that compose it.

It is with Courtiers, as with other Men. Nature has not form'd them of other Mould, nor are their Souls chosen out of a different Magazine. Education changes and adds something to the exterior Part, but the inward Man is the same with ours. The same Vices are to be found in the City as reign at Court, and the Passions take on the same Forms in a Linen-Draper as a Secretary of War. To have a just Idea of the Court, one must examine it in two different Views. A Virtue, Merit, Science, Wit, are the first Objects to which I shall adhere; after that, I shall run over the Views opposite to those Virtues, and from this Examination the Proof will result of a perfect Resemblance among Men, in whatsoever State Heaven may have placed them.

As to the *French*, all that are born above the meaner Sort of People, are inspired with the same Sentiments. Parents and Preceptors repeat the same Thing to their Children and Pupils, *viz.* That Honour is the first of all Benefits; That Riches hold no Rank, nor can replace the Loss of Reputation; That it is better to die, than to live dishonour'd; That a gallant Man and a good Citizen ought to love their King and Country. As to Knowledge and Understanding, the Courtier, how rich soever, has no Advantage over a private Man. A Citizen puts his Son to study under the most able Rhetoricians in the Kingdom without one Penny Expence. The Publick Schools are founded for every Body. Vivacity, Genius, a Disposition to Learning, are the only Things which determine the Advancement of a young Man in the *Belles Lettres*. Ten Philosophers will not be able to make a stupid Marquis a tolerable Geometrician, and common Tutors have made Great Men of the Sons of Butchers and Taylors. If it should be urged on the Courtiers Side, that they have a fine Set of Phrases, a beautiful String of Compliments, and a pretty Manner of making a Bow; let them know, that my Mercer on *Ludgate-Hill* has treated me with as much of this for the buying of a silk Wastecost, as the most perfect Courtier of them all could do in begging my Vote at an Election.

Wit is a Gift from Heaven; so that a Citizen, having a suitable Education, may reap Profit from the Lessons of his Masters, as easily as the Son of a Prince. Hence it appears, that Genius and Merit is equally divided among the different Conditions of Men. And has a great Lord more Advantages in shunning Vice? A Country Gentleman, or

a Citizen, who live contentedly in their Houses with neat Subsistence or an honest Livelihood, are such Men subject to the same Hazards as a Lord to whom 10000*l.* a Year is not sufficient for his Maintenance, but who lavishes 5000*l.* more than his Estate will afford, and so with immense Wealth is really poorer than he who knows how to live with 60*l.* a Year? If then, a Great Man has neither more Wit nor Virtue than a private Citizen, and is more exposed to be moved by the Passions, why should it be difficult to know them? Is it because of the profound Dissimulation which is said to be the Talent of the Court? But is not this to be found also in Town, only more easily to be kept under Restrictions, as it is there agitated by less violent Passions than in the Courtiers?

Great Men may be formed in 3 distinct Classes; one Sort of them are indeed amiable, others not without some Sort of Genius, the third have in common fine Cloaths, Equipage and Servants, but nothing else. The Number of Lords and People of Quality of a distinguished Merit are the least considerable Party; however, they deserve the Esteem of the World. The second Class is very different from the first, and draw different Ways. Those of the third assume a Sort of Merit in discovering where the best Wine is to be drank, and who practises to the greatest Delicacy the fine Art of Cookery. They know the Adventures and Intrigues of some Ladies of Fashion, and what Opera is coming on the Stage. The Knowledge of some of them extends to the reading of a News Paper, or a Romance. Their Life is as uniform as the Course of the Sun. In the Morning, that is, at Noon, they appear in the Anti chamber of some Minister, they dine at Night, and pass the rest of their Time at a Chocolate-House, Bagnio's, Gaming-Houses, and the Play. They make a Bow very well, can ogle with a good Grace, and if they rise to be Masters of some high Qualities, they add a Couplet of a Song, and plague other People that are not endowed with such rare Talents.

Craftsman, Oct. 16. N^o 537.

A Caution to PRINCES.

THE elegant Author of the *Adventures of Telemachus*, represents *Sesostri*, as so excellent a Prince, that he could scarce be blamed for any Thing, but confiding too much in his *Favourite*, *Metopbis*, who was as knavish and corrupt, as he himself was generous and sincere. And who, notwithstanding all the Wisdom of the King, found Opportunities of deceiving him; upon which *Telemachus* makes this Reflection. 'Alas! how are Kings exposed! the wisest are often abused.'

abused. *Cunning and interested Persons* continually surround them; while *good Men* retire from Courts, because they are neither forward, nor Flatterers. On the contrary, *ill Men* are bold, deceitful, impudent, and insinuating; dextrous at dissembling, and ready to do any Thing, against Honour and Conscience, to gratify the Passions of the Person, that reigns. O! How unhappy is a *King*, who is open to the Artifices of *bad Men*! He is lost, if he does not suppress *Flattery*, and love those, who speak the *Truth*, with Confidence. *Sejourn* afterwards discover'd that *Metopbis* had deceived him thro' Covetousness; upon which he condemn'd him to perpetual Imprisonment, and seized all the Riches, which he had amassed by corrupt Means.

In the 18th Book, which describes the Descent of *Telemachus* into Hell; the *Prince* saw, in that Abyss of Darkness, a great many *Kings*, who had pass'd upon Earth for tolerable good *Princes*, yet were now condemn'd to the Pains of *Tartarus*, for permitting themselves to be govern'd by wicked and designing *Men*. Indeed, the greatest Part of *those Kings* were neither good nor bad. Their Weakness was so great, that they had never been afraid of being kept in Ignorance of the *Truth*: And *Mentor* in another Place says, 'the selfish *Crew*, that besiege *Princes*, are over-joy'd to see them inaccessible to others; for a *King*, inaccessible to *Men*, is likewise inaccessible to *Truth*.'

All our most unfortunate *Kings*, since the Conquest, lost their Crowns, and most of them their Lives, by giving themselves up implicitly to wicked *Favourites* and *Ministers*, in Opposition to the Sense of their People, and in Defiance of their frequent Representations. But there is one Circumstance in the Case of *K. James II.* which I think was never yet fully explain'd; and therefore I will endeavour to do it; as I have had the Story from private, but very good Hands.

Every Body knows that that unhappy *Prince* went on not only obstinately, but precipitately, in the Prosecution of his destructive Schemes. Nay, so fatally blind was he to his own Interest, that when a large, naval Armament was preparing in *Holland*, and his good Friend, the *French King*, sent him Notice that it was design'd against *England*; he still listen'd to the Counter-Assurances of his false, or ignorant *Ministers*, and rejected the Offer of his christian Majesty's Assistance. This is mention'd in our History of those Times; but there is something more in it than I believe is generally known; for I am well assured that *Louis XIV.* wrote a Letter to him with his own Hand, in which he acquainted *K. James* that he had received undoubted Intelligence that the Embarkation in *Holland* was intended against him, in Concert

with many of the principal Persons in his own Kingdom. He added, that his Intelligence was of such a Nature, that he had not trusted so much as one of his own *Ministers* with it; and therefore earnestly intreated him to make his own proper Use of it, with the same Secrecy and Reservedness; since the least Communication would not only defeat the End, which he propos'd by it for his Majesty's Service, but prevent all such Information, for the future, by discovering the Canal, from whence he received it. To this *K. James* sent an Answer, in his own Hand-writing likewise, that he was very much obliged to his good Brother of *France*, for his kind Intentions; but that he was perfectly easy himself, as to the Design of the *Dutch Armament*; and thought himself obliged in Gratitude to acquaint his most christian Majesty, that he had received certain Information of its being levell'd at him, and to join his Protestant Subjects in the *Cevennes*; for which Reason, he begg'd his Majesty to put himself immediately upon his Guard against it. The *French King* was very much surprized at this Answer; and, being well assured that his Brother of *England* was impos'd upon, wrote him another Letter, in the same private Manner, confirming the Truth of his former Intelligence, and conjuring him, in the most pressing Terms, to let him know whether he had not communicated the Substance of it to some of his *Ministers*. *K. James* reply'd, that he had reveal'd it only to one, whom he named, and in whom he could repose the utmost Confidence. Upon reading of this, old *Louis* cry'd out, with Tears in his Eyes, Poor Man! he is lost; he is undone; nothing can save him.

I tell this Story only as Matter of general Caution to *Princes*; for tho' it providentially happen'd for our Advantage, that *K. James* was then deluded; it hath often, and may often be again, the Fate of good *Princes*, as well as bad, to put their only Trust in *those Men*, who having first render'd themselves universally odious by vile Measures, can find no other Refuge than in betraying and sacrificing their *Masters*.

It therefore behoves a *Prince*, for his own Sake, when Dissensions arise in his Kingdom, and ill Humours are visibly spread thro' the whole Body of the People, to make a strict Enquiry into the Causes of them, and see whether they really flow from those little Springs, which occasionally break out, or from other Sources of a more latent and complicated Nature. The best Way of doing this is to hear all Parties; without implicitly confiding in *those*, whom he immediately employs, or in *those*, who oppose them; but weighing their respective Arguments in his own Mind, with a just and equal Balance.

That old Maxim of our Law, *audi alteram Partem*, can never be more properly apply'd than in the present Case; for a *King* can no more act wisely and justly, than a *Judge* can decide equitably, without an impartial Hearing of *both Sides*.

Things are sometimes reduced to such an unhappy Pass, by a long Course of Male-Administration and provoking Conduct, that the Government in a Manner stands still, and there are but two possible Methods of carrying it on any farther, with Success; that is, either *regaining the Affections of the People, by a Change of Measures; or subduing them by Force.* A wise and a good *Prince* cannot hesitate a Moment which of these two Methods it is most prudent for him to take; and he cannot take a surer Way to regain the *Affections of his People*, than by sending for the *greatest Men in his Kingdom*, and consulting with them what is proper to be done, on such an Occasion. By *great Men*, I do not mean *those in Power*, nor under *their Influence*, who are Parties in the Case; nor those, who are in immediate Opposition to them, and therefore may be supposed to be prejudiced against them; but *such Men*, I mean, as are *truly great*, not only by their high Birth and the Possession of large Estates, but by their known Experience in Affairs of State, and disinterested Conduct for a long Course of Years. *Such Men as these*, whose Interest it must always be to avoid Confusions, will never deceive a *Prince*; and it is in the Power of *such Men* only to retrieve the Affairs of a distemper'd Government, by *fair Means*.

To the Author of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

O^r. II, 1736.

I HOPE you will allow the following a Place in your next *Magazine*, as in so doing you may be instrumental in conveying Happiness to the Unhappy, and removing that Objection which stands betwixt me and it.

Know then, I have long entertain'd a fixt, and unalterable Passion for a young Lady, the Beauties of whose Body and Mind are allow'd to be such as may justly excuse my Affection for her; this dear Creature happens to be my own Cousin (our Father and Mother being Brother and Sister,) and her Father believes it would be disagreeable to the Will of *God*, that two Persons so related, should contract Marriage; and as he is a Person who justly deserves the Character of Religious, and on no Consideration would be prevail'd on, to do an Action which he believ'd displeasing to *God*, I know 'tis impossible to have his Consent, unless I can convince him that the Marriage of own Cousins is not so, but the contrary: As therefore my Happiness in a great Measure depends on my doing that, I have

made it my Business to consult those two Evidences of Truth, which ought to determine all Christians, Revelation and Reason, and think they both declare, that such a Marriage is not disagreeable to *God*, but the contrary.

And, first, I shall beg one Postulat^{um}, which is, that *God* is infinitely Wise and Good, and also in his own Nature ever was, is, and ever will be infinitely Happy, independent of the Will of any other Being: And consequently, that his Happiness can neither admit of Increase or Decrease, from any Cause whatsoever.

From hence I am assur'd, that his Design in bringing Mankind to exist, was their Happiness, since his own could admit of no Increase; and whatever Laws and Rules are given forth by him, to be observ'd by them, are only such as will promote that gracious Design; and that it never can be agreeable to his Will to give Consent to any Action, or Rule of Action, which opposeth that Design, and thereby comes to deserve the Name of Evil.

In the 18th Chap. of *Leviticus*, the only Revelation we are favour'd with, in relation to Marriages, are mention'd the several Degrees of Kindred which *God* commanded should not be joined in that sacred Contract; if any other Degrees of Relation, than what are there mention'd, had been proper and necessary to have come under the like Prohibition, in order to promote the Happiness and avert the Unhappiness of Mankind, we cannot suppose they would have been omitted, unless we at the same Time suppose, that *God* either did not foresee the ill Consequence of the Joining in Marriage such Relations, or foreseeing, was not so good as to forewarn his Creatures of it. Perish! the impious and absurd Supposition, which is false and groundless, as he is eternally and infinitely wise and good. As then own Cousins are not there prohibited, the Reason must be, because such a Marriage was not disagreeable to the Will of *God*, nor detrimental to the Well-being of his Creatures. Neither were these Laws adapted to the *Jews* only, but appear to have been Laws for all Mankind, since *God* in the same Chap. is brought in as declaring, that the Nations before them had not kept these Statutes, and therefore he had cast them out.

To further confirm the Truth of such a Marriage being agreeable to *God*, we find the Son of *Abraham*, good old *Isaac*, who may be allow'd to have known the Will of his *God*, commanding his Son *Jacob* to marry his own Cousin; we find *Jacob* obey'd; the happy Consequence is known to all who read and believe the Scriptures, as well as that from it *St. Matthew* deduces the Birth of *Christ*; but could that be an unfit Marriage from which so much Happiness was produc'd, and

and all the Nations of the Earth receiv'd a Blessing?

I shall conclude my Evidences from divine Revelation, with one which undeniably proves, not only that it is not disagreeable, but entirely agreeable to the Will of the Deity; and that is an Instance of no less than 5 Persons, who by the express Command of God to Moses, were married to their own Cousins. *Numb. xxxvi. 10, 11. As the Lord commanded Moses, so did the Daughters of Zelophehad. For Mahlah, Tirzah, Hoglah, Milcah, and Noah, the Daughters of Zelophehad, were married unto their Fathers Brothers Sons.* If it be objected, that this was only with a View to keep the Inheritance in the same Tribe; I answer, God on no Account would dispense with, much less command an unfit Action, and still much less on so trivial an Account as that of hindering the Transfer of the Riches of one Tribe to another. I could produce yet more Instances from holy Writ in favour of my Argument, but think what I have advanc'd sufficient to convince any Person who is willing to be determin'd by it. I shall therefore only further take Notice, that in all the Books of the Old and New Testament, there does not occur to my Memory, and, I think, is not, one single Sentence that speaks against it.

And now I shall proceed to prove it not disagreeable to Reason and the Fitness of Things; in order to which I think it necessary to consider, what might be the Reason which caus'd the Almighty to forbid those Intermarriages mention'd, *Lev. xviii.* which appears to have been this, that the Consequence of such Marriages would have been unhappy to his Creatures, and destructive of the Peace and Good of Society; for the Persons so prohibited, were such as are usually now, and no doubt were then, Constituents of one Family, and liv'd together from Infancy to Puberty. Add to this, that when these Laws were given forth, Mankind liv'd in Tents, in every one of which, no doubt, a numerous Set of Relations liv'd promiscuously; for to have had a Tent for every two or three Persons, would have made it very inconvenient and slavish to have remov'd, as they were oblig'd to do, and sometimes in a Hurry. If therefore such Relations had not been taught an Abhorrence of such Mixtures, and imbib'd early such Principles, as declar'd the Illegality of them, and the severe Punishment that would follow from them; as they had daily and hourly Opportunities, and free Access to each other, and from a long Intimacy would contract a Familiarity, which would take off all Restraint, and this at an Age when the Passions and Affections of both Sexes were strongest, and their Reason, which should regulate them, weakest; and as the most Virtuous are not

always equally upon their Guard, but have sometimes their more relax'd and unguarded Hours; I say, all these Things consider'd, we may justly conclude, frequent Debaucheries, and from thence Confusion and Misery must have naturally ensued; from hence, would also have follow'd a general and unhappy Distrust and Jealousy; for such Men, as chose Wives in a Family where there were many nigh Relations of the Male Kind, knowing they must have had continual Opportunities with the Women, and no more to restrain them from a criminal Use of them than other Men no way related, would look with an evil Eye on every innocent Freedom and loving Behaviour; all nigh Relations would on that Account have been obliged to act with the utmost Reserve, lest those affectionate Actions, those Caresses and mutual Endearments, which are so usual, and so beautiful betwixt nigh Relations, should be productive of fatal Consequences, such as the Husbands judging, and suspecting, such a Behaviour from a Father to his Daughter, Brother to his Sister, or Uncle to his Niece, might spring from a Motive less innocent than natural Affection, and so become the Source of Discontent and Jarring ever after: To avert all these and other Inconveniencies, our good God, who always desires the Happiness of his Creatures, forbad such to intermarry, and so far limited their Freedom, as an Indulgence of it would have been of Prejudice to them.

But this is not the Case with respect to own Cousins; they are not naturally or usually the Constituents of one Family, so not admitted to such frequent Opportunities; they are not indulg'd by each other on Account of their Relation, with any other Kindnesses and Fondnesses, than as particular Acquaintance or esteemed Friends; they do not find any Affection springing from their nigh Relation, which impels them to more than common Endearments and friendly Offices one to another, as is the Case with nigher Relations; they therefore stand in the same Circumstances, in regard to Marriage, as others not so related, since no more ill Consequences are likely to follow from one, than from the other; the Degree of Love arising from that Relation operating no further than to secure and augment the Happiness of a married State.

As then all the good and none of the ill Consequences attend the Marriage of own Cousins, there can remain no Reason, which ought to prevail with any Member of Society to obstruct such a Marriage, and thereby render a fellow Creature unhappy, by refusing a Grant, which may be necessary to the common Ease of his Being; since in so acting, he performs no one Duty, but acts repugnant to the greatest and most important, *viz.* the joining in with that God, to whom he

owes all his Blessings, in promoting the Happiness of every Individual of the human Species.

Yours, J. G.

The Nature and Danger of catching Cold, with an easy Method of Cure: Very proper for the present Season.

DR. George Cheyne, in his *Essay of Health and long Life*, Pag. 129, 130, eighth Edition, says; that Dr. James Keil, in his *Statica Britannica*, has made it out, beyond all Possibility of doubting, that catching of Cold is nothing but sucking in, by the Passages of Perspiration, large Quantities of moist Air; and Nitrous Salts, which, by the thickening the Blood and Juices, (as is evident from Bleeding after catching Cold) and thereby obstructing, not only the Perspiration, but also all the other finer Secretions, raises immediately a small Fever and a Tumult in the whole Animal OEconomy; and, neglected, lays a Foundation for Consumptions, Obstructions of the great Viscera, and universal Cachexies. The tender therefore, and valetudinary, ought cautiously to avoid all Occasions of catching Cold; and if they have been so unfortunate as to get one, to set about its Cure immediately, before it has taken too deep Root in the Habit. From the Nature of the Disorder thus describ'd, the Remedy is obvious; to wit, lying much a-bed; drinking plentifully of small, warm Sack-Wey, with a few Drops of Spirit of Hart's Horn; Posset-Drink; Water-Gruel, or any other warm, small Liquors; a Scruple of Gascoign's Powder, Morning and Night; living low upon Spoon-Meats, Pudding, and Chicken, and drinking every Thing warm: In a Word, treating it at first as a small Fever, with gentle Diaphoreticks; and afterwards, if any Cough or Spitting should remain, (which this Method generally prevents) by softening the Breast with a little Sugar-Candy and Oil of sweet Almonds; or a Solution of Gum Ammoniac, an Ounce to a Quart of Barley-Water, to make the Expectoration easy; and going cautiously and well clothed into the Air afterwards. This is a much more natural, easy and effectual Method, than the Practice by Balsams, Linctus's Pectorals, and the like Trumpery in common Use, which serve only to spoil the Stomach, oppress the Spirits, and hurt the Constitution.

Fog's Journal, Oct. 16. N° 414.

Of the French Government and Court, compar'd with that of the Grand Seigneur.

ICANNOT acquiesce with all those Invectives usually utter'd against the French Government, as Arbitrary, Despotick, Tyrannick, &c. that the Subjects are all Slaves,

and the King's Will the only Law. It is true, the Royal Stile runs high, for such is our Pleasure is the Language of the King's Edicts. Let it be so; if his most Christian Majesty likes that Phrase, the Words will hurt no Body, since if what is enacted by the King is not agreed to by the Parliament, the Edict is no Law to the People, and tho' it is rare to see the Parliament of Paris give a Check to the King's Will, yet if we look at Home, we shall find, for some Years past, that the two Legislative Powers of France have oftner clash'd than those of England.

The Kings of France generally raise to the Ministry Persons of great Abilities, but they never give them that despotick Authority which the Sultans grant to the Vissiers. The Minister in France can put no Person to Death; he is obliged to render an Account of the arresting any Person of a distinguish'd Rank. A Vissier at Constantinople may destroy a Man with Impunity that but displeases him. At Paris the King himself can use no such Tyranny, no more than in England; when his Subjects merit Death, they are condemn'd by the Judges after a legal Trial.

Since Henry IVth's Time all the Ministers have been endowed with a superior Genius. Under Louis XIII. Cardinal Richlieu, a Man of a vast Mind, great in Prosperity, intrepid in Adversity, and as good a General as he was a Minister, a hearty Friend, an irreconcilable Enemy, and a zealous Lover of Arts and Sciences. He began to lay the Foundation of that Grandeur which Louis XIV. attained to.

Cardinal Mazarine was raised in the Infancy of this Monarch. This Minister had not all the Virtues of Richlieu his Predecessor, but neither had he all his Faults. He liv'd in a Time full of Troubles and Divisions, and supported only by the Authority of a King as yet a Minor. He did by his refined Policy what Richlieu had done by his Steadiness and Resolution.

Colbert and Louvois rise by their sole Merit to the highest Stations. They were Enemies to one another as long as they liv'd, but this Enmity contributed to the good Fortune of their Master. One was perfect in the Military Affairs, and an able Minister in Foreign Negotiations; the other consummate in managing the interior Part of the Kingdom, and the Protector of Arts and Sciences; if their Talents had been united, they would have produced a perfect Minister.

The Cardinal de Fleury, the present Minister, certainly deserves great Commendations; he himself form'd the Manners of his Sovereign from his tender Infancy. He made of one of the greatest Kings, one of the bestest Men in the World. Almost all Europe has render'd him the Justice due to his Merit, and the Nation's Enemies are forced

to acknowledge, that the Helm of *France*, since *Richieu's* Time, was never guided with so much Secrecy, Prudence and good Fortune.

There are other Ministers in *France* of an inferior Rank, called Secretaries of State. These Places are generally filled by Persons of a good Genius. The Secretary for Marine Affairs is always a Person well skill'd in the Duties of that Office, under whom it is so orderly regulated, that in a few Minutes may be easily shewn the true Character, Age, and Time of Service of each Sailor throughout the Kingdom; whether he is at Home, or on a Voyage, and in what particular Ship or Vessel, in the Merchants or in the King's Service. The Secretary of War has in like manner the whole State of the Army in his View.

As for the Courtiers in general, they are as servile and as timid before the Ministers, as they are haughty and self-sufficient before their Inferiors. Notwithstanding their Pride, they are accustomed to a Sort of Life few Gentlemen ought to be fond of, considering how much of it is pass'd in an Anti-Chamber or a Gallery. It is true, they render back their Obsequiousness with Usury to those who are unhappy enough to stand in need of them; they take their Recompence in assuming such lofty, ridiculous and insupportable Airs to the Citizens; and to say the Truth, they have no other Reward for the Mortifications they suffer at Court. Let the Vanity of the Great run ever so high, they find themselves little enough at *Versailles*, where the Majesty of the Sovereign eclipses all other Grandeurs.

The Presence of the Prince, or first Minister, changes the Physiognomy of many of the Courtiers, so as they are hardly to be known again; the more proud and haughty they naturally are, the more dejected and contemptible appear their Countenances. The Constraint they undergo encreases their Confusion! If you meet with one of these Courtiers out of Sight of the Sovereign, he won't salute you, or at least but slightly; he calls you, asks you Questions, without condescending to look upon you; he makes you sensible by the imperious Tone of his Voice, that he is infinitely above you. He gets himself surrounded, and from the Middle of a Circle dictates, decides, condemns, approves and takes Snuff; he looks upon his Watch, and talks of his Equipage; till accidentally the Prince coming by, down drops all this ridiculous Grandeur; at his Presence the *Proteus* changes his Figure, lowers his Voice, and grows humble. No sooner is the Sovereign at any Distance from him, than he reassumes his antient Form, goes on in the same Strain, thrugs up his Shoulders, and determines every Thing as confidently as the Oracle of the Law. This Vanity and Presumption is one of the

principal Reasons for the reserv'd Behaviour of Ministers, not to give themselves up to a Crowd of Courtiers. This would be losing their Authority. An honest, sociable Familiarity can never be us'd with a Man who observes no just Medium, who either cringes like a Slave, or domineers like a Sovereign.

A The *Mahometans* have as much Respect for their Ministers as the *French*, but they do not employ it in the Way of paying their Court to them. These low Flatteries are so unknown in that Country, that whatever Power a Vizier is possess'd of, and whatever Rank his high Station gives him above that of the simple Officers, they render him the due Honours, yet preserve an Air of Grandeur mix'd with Modesty in their Submission.

B The *Turks* in all their Actions observe a certain Decency which prepossesses People in their Favour. There is an unbounded Difference between the Court of *France* and that of the *Porte*. The People attach'd to the Person of the Sultan by their Employments, see him only when they have Affairs to settle belonging to their respective Offices. The Crowd of Eunuchs, *Capigis*, *Bostangis*, and others, appointed for the Service of the Seraglio, make but a Heap of Domesticks and Guards; so that we may say, there is no Courtier at all attending upon the Person of the Grand Seigneur, saving that he chuses sometimes from among his Viziers or Basha's, one or two Favourites to keep

C him Company. All his Court is reduced to a few black Eunuchs, some Mutes, and a few Dwarfs. As for the Ladies, there are as many of them here as in *France*, but they are rather the Slaves of two or three Favourites, than Companions and Equals. The Manner of the Sultan's Living is gloomy and solitary; they are shut up in their Palace, and shew themselves to the People but on certain Days. The *French* Monarchs live in a quite different Manner. Every Man may have the Pleasure of seeing his Sovereign daily. He eats in publick, and shews himself as familiarly to a private Man, as to the first Duke and Peer, and speaks to what Subject he pleases. The Majesty of the Throne in *France* is never stain'd by Af-

D fronts given to the Person of the Sovereign. Whatever Revolt happens in the Kingdom, the Prince is always regarded, and even those who take Arms against him affect to declare, that they have no Design against the King, his Person, or his Authority. At *Constantinople*, the Janissaries in their first Transports have even dishonoured the *Ottoman* Blood, for which they have so profound a Veneration.

E I have often consider'd what should be the Cause of so frequent Insurrections and Rebelions there, and I fancied the despotick Power of the Sultans to be the Occasion of those Disturbances. When the Grand Seigneur assembles

sembles a Council, and lays a Tax upon the People as it were by his own Authority, the People look upon him as the sole Author of the Grievances of the State. In other Monarchical Countries, the Enmity of the People falls rarely on the Prince; there are fifty different Objects in the Way before it comes to him; the Farmers of the Revenues, the Counsellors of State, the Ministers, are those to whom they attribute the principal Misfortunes of the Publick. When the publick Hatred falls upon all these different Subjects, it becomes weaken'd, and is not carried to that criminal Excess, which has cost the Life and Liberty of so many dethroned Sultans.

Weekly Miscellany, Oct. 23. N^o 330.

A Correspondent has some humorous Remarks on a Piece, entitled, *The Hardships of the English Laws relating to Wives, in an humble Address to the Legislature*.

Let us open this Pandora's Box, says he: The first Complaint that flies out, is, that by the Confession of our Laws, *Wedlock* is a worse Condition than *Slavery itself*; because, forsooth, in a Dispute about the Validity of a Woman's Will, annull'd by a second Marriage, the Civilians unluckily compar'd Marriage to a State of *Captivity* among the *Romans*, and the Court wou'd not allow it the Privilege of that; because it was not, like that, forced, but voluntary. Now I cannot, for my Life, see, how any Judge can be blamed, for not confirming a Will made in the first Widowhood of a Female, never known to be of the same Mind two Hours together, after her being marry'd, and a Widow the second Time, and she had forgot it, or, at least, presum'd no one could imagine that to be her last Will, between which and her last a Thousand contradictory ones must have intervned.

The second Case (which, I think, the Author has produced to her Shame) is an Elopement of a Wife from her Husband. The *Latins* had once the Privilege of marrying with the *Romans*; after many Unions of this Sort, a Rupture happened between the two Nations. The *Latins* demanded their Daughters; Leave was given for as many to return home as would; not one stir'd. Now see the *English* Wife in the Case before us: Words pass'd between her and her Spouse, as sometimes will happen; Madam fir'd, and said she had Relations and Houses to go to: In short, she not only threaten'd, but did; she march'd off, and being brought back, chose to die of Vexation, rather than do the least Service for her Husband.

The following Cases are an horrible Outcry about Confinements; and the Grievance is, that the *English* Husband has the Power of confining a gossiping Wife, and is not

hang'd, tho' she, thro' Impatience, throws herself out of a Window, and breaks the Neck, which nothing could bend.

But see, the brisk, pretty Creature goes on, and says, Marry'd Women here have no *Property*; when it is notorious, that *Property*, where there is any, may be secured to the Wife, and generally is by the *English* Laws, and (such is the Conscience of the Petitioners) usually double to what she brings into a Family, whose Expence she trebles; besides Pin-Money for private Pleasures. If Women are often *kiss'd* or *kick'd* out of those previous Settlements (according to the Joke of one of our Judges) it shews the Weakness of the Sex, and how improper it is they should be trusted with the Interests of others, who cannot maintain their own. But, on the other Hand, there are not wanting Instances of Men's being wheedled or huff'd, and sometimes tired, if not beaten, into Measures very disadvantageous to themselves.

Another Complaint is, that tho' the Right of the wedded Pair in each other's Person is equal, yet the Wife cannot break this Contract, and sin with as much Indemnity as her Husband. I am downright ashamed of this, and (to turn her own Words elsewhere upon her) shall dismiss it with saying, lewd Women do not deserve this Privilege, and chaste ones would not desire it.

But, you are to hear the tender Mamma blubbering, because she cannot spoil her Children all thro' their Life, as she generally does at the Beginning of it, but the Man can put them out of her Power, if he thinks it proper. Instinct, not planted in vain, she says, is common to both Parents, perhaps strongest in the weaker. Be it so: What then? The Question is about *Education*, for which Judgment, not Fondness, is the best Qualification. The fondest Mother, therefore, may be unfit for the Trust; and since Somebody must judge, why not the Man?

It is impossible to hold this Female Protest: Tell her she is happier than a Wife in *Turkey*: The Husband there may kill his Wife, but it is otherwise here; there he may have a whole Seraglio, here one Man is allow'd but one Woman, agreeable to the Appointment of God and Nature; she turns the Blessing into a Curse, and had rather be one of the neglected Many belonging to the Grand Seigneur, where the Tyranny of the Husband will be shared, than the bosom Wife of an *English* Gentleman, where she must bear it all herself. Not so the *Roman* Matron, who, being misinform'd (in order to conceal the true Business) that the Fathers were deliberating on a new Law to enable Husbands to have two Wives apiece, thought it a Grievance so sensible, as to summon all the Ladies in *Rome*, and besiege the Senate-house. The Exemption of Women from several Pains and Penalties

ties by our Laws, is made an Objection to them. This Favour is an Insult, and supposes Women mere Nothings, and votes them dead in Law. The Husband is alone liable to Imprisonment for Debt, even of his Wife's contracting, before or after Marriage, and for neither has any Remedy; his Estate shall pay her Debts, while her Jointure and Settlement are untouch'd, and out of the Question: Yet these are no Privileges; they are Affronts to the Sex. Mercy on me! What would the Woman have?

But if we will not be huff'd, we are to be sham'd out of our ill-manner'd Laws relating to Wives, which are said to be harder than those of old Rome. If the Fact is true, a Question arises, whether the Merits of the Sex, in both Nations, are equal? The Marriage of the first Roman Ladies was Captivity with a Vengeance: They were taken by a Rape; but when the Arms of their Fathers and Relations were opposed to their Husbands for their Deliverance, they generously stepped between the angry Parties, and left no Passage for their Swords, but thro' their own Bodies. Could Men be too indulgent to such Wives? When the Exigencies of State requir'd it, they redeem'd their Country with the only Ornaments they had, a little Gold in their Ears; and instead of spending Hours at the Glass, in adjusting their Hair, cut it off to make Ropes for the Defence of the Capitol. They knew not for Centuries what it was to drink strong Liquors, and were so far from prostituting their Chastity, that every Invasion of it cost a Revolution of the Government. Let the Females, pleaded for, come up to this Parallel of Virtue and Publick Spirit, and then let them lay their Claim to equal Honours, and we will willingly allow it. When they cover their Heads with ten Pounds instead of an Hundred, in case of a common Calamity, and cease to sink the Joy of their Nuptials with an Expence, which often ruins a Family: When publick and private Peace are their first Ambition: When we no longer see the Woods of an ancient Estate rooted up to glitter in Pebbles round a Neck, which is far handsomer without that Collar, nor the Provision for half a Dozen Children thrown away for the Amusement of the fond Mother of them: We will then acknowledge the Justice and Politeness of the Romans to exceed and shame ours, as much as our Female Virtue, at present, falls short of theirs.

Craftsman, Oct. 23. N^o 538.

The Origin of the Translation of Bishops.

SOCRATES, an ecclesiastical Historian of the fifth Century, informs us, * that one Perigenes was the first Prelate, that ever swap'd his Diocese for another. He was first

ordain'd Bishop of Patrae, and afterwards constituted Bishop in the metropolitan See of Corinth. As to the Year of his Translation, the Historian is silent; but Valesius, in his Note upon the Passage, remarks that he was present in the Ephesine Synod, conven'd against Nestorius, An. 431, or 434. From whence it follows that no such Thing, as the Translation of a Bishop, was ever heard of, till long after the 3 first Centuries, which are acknowledged, even by Divines, to be the only pure Ages of Christianity.

Socrates ushers in his Catalogue of translated Bishops with the following Narration.

† After the Deposition of Nestorius from the episcopal Chair of Constantinople, there was a Debate about the Election of a Bishop in his Room; and many were for chusing Philippus, but more nominated Proclus; and they, who voted for Proclus, would have carried the Election, had not some Persons of Distinction hinder'd it. These Persons asserted it to be expressly prohibited by an ecclesiastical Canon that he, who had been elected Bishop of any City, should be translated to another See. This being asserted and believed, the People were obliged to acquiesce; for Proclus had been before nominated to the Bishoprick of Cyzicum; and, after an Interval of 4 Months from the Deposition of Nestorius, Maximian was elected.

Valesius observes, that the Canon here spoken of, is the 21st of the Synod held at Antioch, An. 341, which runs thus. A Bishop ought not, in any wise, to remove from one See to another; either intruding himself into it, wholly of his own Accord, or forcibly compell'd by the People, or constrain'd by the Bishops. But let him continue in that Church, which God first allotted to him; nor let him by any Means remove from thence, conformably to the primitive Determination, made concerning this Matter.

The primitive Determination, here referr'd to, may be found in the 14th apostolick Canon, which ordains as follows. Let not a Bishop be allow'd to leave his own Parish (or Diocese) and invade another, even though he be violently importuned by many, without some just Cause urging him so to do, upon the Account of his Ability to do more Service to the People there by his godly Doctrine; and let this be done, not of his own Head, but by the Judgment of many Bishops, and upon their earnest Solicitation.

I could wish it had been express'd in more absolute Terms; since the loose wording of it leaves Room for Jesuitical Evasions. To prevent this, I suppose, was the Design of the 15th Canon of the Council of Nice, held An. 325; which I look upon as an Explanation

* Socr. Hist. Lib. 7. Cap. 36.

† Id. Lib. 7. Cap. 35.

tion

tion of the former. ' For abolishing the Custom, which prevails in some Places, contrary to Canon, it is decreed, that neither Bishop, Priest, nor Deacon, shall remove from City to City; and that if any one attempt it, all the Proceedings in this Case shall be null, and the Party restored to the Church, in which he was ordain'd.'

In Compliance with this explicit, antiquibbling Canon, when Eusebius, Bishop of Antioch was deposed, not only for getting a Bastard, but (which is ten Times worse) for Heresy, for Sabellianism, and the Synod pitch'd upon Eusebius, Bishop of Caesarea, to succeed him; that self-denying Prelate, conscious of the Rules and Constitutions of the primitive Church, obstinately declined the Election. The Emperor, when certify'd of it by Letter, highly applauded his Piety, in the Refusal of such advantageous, but uncanonical Preferment. These Extracts shew the Sense of Antiquity concerning Translations. All their Arguments are founded on this religious Tenet; that a Christian Pastor, who hath undertaken the Charge of one particular Flock, ought not to desert it for any lucrative Considerations whatsoever. Even so late as the Reign of Henry VIII. Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, actually refused to be translated to another Diocese, upon this Account.

But in some later Reigns, particularly that of Charles II. this Practice of Translating hath been turn'd to a bad Use, with Regard to civil Government; for as our Right Rev. Fathers in God are allow'd a Seat and Vote in the House of Lords, where they are very considerable by their Numbers, some of our modern Politicians have found out a Method of attaching them to their Interest and Measures, by collating them at first to a poor Bishoprick, and keeping them in a State of Dependence, by the Hopes or Promises of a better. This is, in Effect, binding them to their good Behaviour; and many notable Points have been gain'd by it. Nay, in some Reigns, it hath been carry'd to such an Height, that Bishops have been advanced from See to See, like our military Officers, by Seniority. But a christian Divine, who accepts of a Bishoprick, upon such Considerations, or with such a View, is guilty of a double Sin, by not only departing from the Institutions of the Gospel, and the original Design of his Office, but sacrificing the Liberties of his Country to worldly Ambition.

Fog's Journal, Oct. 23. N^o 415.

The Humours of the French, in a Voyage from Lyons to Montpellier.

I DEPARTED in the Water-Coach which descends the Rhone to Pont St. Esprit; we were above 30 of either Sex, Monks, Priests, Nurses, Soldiers, Officers, Merchants, Dogs,

Cats, Squirrels, &c. I endeavour'd to place myself in a Corner as far off as possible from the Racket made by two young Folks who disputed about a Place near a pretty young black Girl, who was almost as giddy-headed as themselves.

An old Officer placed between a Monk and me, look'd athwart the former, for having with his large Habit spread abroad, taken up about 3 Quarters of the Place; but in a little Time he freed himself, for hardly had he began a Pipe, than the Rev. Father, not accustomed to Tobacco, made strange Grimaces, and at length called to the Boat Man, Friend, you know there are Orders that no Body should smoke in your Boat, see and put them in Execution. It is very true, Rev. Father, said the other, I hope the Gentleman will be so good as to leave off smoking. Sirrah, answer'd the Officer, all the Goodness I shall shew, if you make another Word, will be to throw you soundly, and throw you overboard into the River: Whimsical enough, that after having serv'd the King 30 Years, I should not acquire a Right of smoking before a Lay-Brother! You might have spoken with more Manner, reply'd the Monk, for it is as long since I have been made a Priest. Well, if it be so, said the Officer, you may say Mass and sing Vespers. The Monk still pressing the Waterman to put the River-Laws in Execution, Faith, reply'd he, you who know how to preach, strive to persuade the Gentleman; it is not for me to meddle with People above my Sphere; besides, I have been already baptiz'd, and have not the least mind to be dipped into the River. If the Gentleman won't mind you, excommunicate him, Father, then perhaps he will obey you. This Joke put the Monk in a Fury; he abandon'd his Place, and took his Seat in another Corner of the Boat. You don't know, said the Officer to me, this Monkish Race; they are as troublesome to Travellers as Creditors to extravagant young Fellows. As soon as we got out of the Boat at our Dinner Place, the Monk said to me, What did you think of the Officer? The Men of that Way of Life are insupportable; I had rather travel with ten Shopkeepers Apprentices, than with one of these rumb, case-hardened Captains.

The Monk had hardly left me, when one of the young Men, who made such a Bustle about the giggling Girl, accosted me; I was in Pain, dear Sir, to see the Trouble you was in this Morning, by being so unluckily placed. These Monks can only mutter over their Breviary, and the old Military Bravos do nothing but roar, and bawl, and fight over their Battles and Sieges, as if all the Cannon of Philipsburg were playing against you. You would have found yourself agreeably amur'd had you been at our End, &c.

N. B. We shall give some Acc. of Mr. Folter's 2d Letter to Dr. Stebbing, the 18th of Sept.

The 16th Ode of the 2d. B. of HORACE,
paraphras'd.

By Mr. STACIE.

WHEN on the main black tempests sway,
And clouds the moon's soft light oppose,
No star to guide the seaman's way,
He sues the gods for kind repose.
For ease the furious Scythians fight;
The Mede his quiver graceful bears:
Vainly they court the soft delight,
Which not for spoil or conquest cares.
Not wealth, nor pow'r unconfin'd,
Can force intrusive thought away;
Vainly, when care usurps the mind,
Are painted roofs sublimely gay.
Blest are his days, whose frugal board
His father's smiling bowl adorns,
Whose nights their balmy sleep afford,
Nor hope, nor fear, prevent whose morns.
Eager why shadows do we chase,
In fleeting life profuse of time,
Why restless rove from place to place, [elime]
Change we ourselves, who change our
Than mountain roes, or eastern winds,
That irresistible rule the skies,
Far swifter care the horse-man finds,
And to the swollen canvas flies.
A cheerful mind's the safe retreat,
It melts to smiles the frozen day:
Shall future ills my now defeat?
No! nothing's happy every way.
Death strikes the hero in his bloom,
And seems to scorn the meaner prey;
Thy name may early grace the tomb,
Whilst slowly humble I decay.
Sicilia's heifers glad thy meads,
And snowy flocks, that countless bleat;
Wanton on thee thy neighing steeds
Smile, and their purpled owner greet:
Whilst me a lowly cot contains,
Where fate entire my bliss affords,
Where pleas'd with books and simple strains,
I give to tinsel, fools and lords.

The LOOKING-GLASS.

CLARISSA's charms poor Strephon struck;
He fain would have been billing:
But yet the fair the lad forsook,
To show her power of killing.
Forth from her eyes such beauties start,
They mortal man confounded:
The youths were whipp'd quite thro' the heart,
E'er they knew they were wounded.
But when old time with scythe so sharp,
Had cross the fore-head struck her,
And ev'ry charm began to warp;
The striplings all forsook her.

Oh! then the hag began to curse,
Her time she past no better;
Yet still before that bad grew worse,
She hop'd some youth would get her.
But hopes are vain when beauty's gone;
No lovers now assail her;
We never into prison run,
But when we like the jailor.
Then, cruel fair ones, think how soon,
You'll this sad tale remember:
The bed-fellow you hate in June,
Would warm you in December.

A SONG.

A H tyrant love! hast thou possist
The virtuous, meek, contented breast?
Must wisdom yield to nature's sway,
Must folly prompt and sense obey?
Tremendous change! how blest was I
E'er passion reign'd, or love was nigh,
How hapless now, how lost a swain,
T' admire those charms I ne'er must gain!
Exterior worth could never move
Delius to white, or praise, or love;
Witness, ye nymphs, whose arts subdue
All other swains, is this not true?
Wit, beauty, youth and sense discreet,
In dearly lov'd Amanda meet;
In dear Amanda! fatal name!
The sound augments my former flame.
Oh love retire! withdraw thy dart,
For sake a wretched, faithful heart;
Avoid Amanda, quickly fly;
Lest both unhappy, fruitless die.
Let neither all thy pow'r confess
Since neither can be blest or bless.
Regard and friendship still remain,
But love must ever plead in vain.

T. W.

On the Death of Brigadier General Veley,
Governour of the Royal Hospital in Dublin.
By Mr. VICTOR.

H Ibernian! now thy tuneful songs inspire,
With mournful, generous, true po-
tic fire!
Thy much-lov'd SWIFT to panegyric raise,
And force him, once, against his will, to
praise!
Long has he liv'd the fool's, the villain's fear;
O let him now, one worthy man revere,
My lays, with artless gratitude, impart
The honest tribute of a British heart;
But let the man, who was by all approv'd,
Be greatly mourn'd, as he was greatly lov'd!
An early courage in his country's cause;
A strict adherence to his country's laws;
A worth, that when neglected, loyal stood;
Whose dear, suprem, delight, was doing
good:
A mind too large to serve a private end;
The best companion, the sincerest friend;
4 H Whose

Whole lively wit defied the assaults of pain;
Honour'd! admir'd! belov'd! yet never vain!
Such *Vesey* liv'd, and dy'd. The good, the brave,
Like him, will go lamented to the grave.

To DELIA.

WOULD you, *Delia*, wou'd you know,
What lends your charms their height-
ned glow?

'Tis not, that you, while lovers gaze,
More graceful swim th' harmonious maze:
'Tis not, that warbled from your throat,
The notes with softer musick float:
Nor in those eyes which sparkling sweet
Shoot forth the very soul of wit,
His dart, that love in dangers dips,
Nor that more pulpy pout your lips;
'Tis not that form which gods might win,
'Tis not that snowy teint of skin:
But that these charms and thousands more
Than poet ever sung before,
To nature or to art you owe,
Nor seem the dangerous truth to know.

The INVOCATION.

HAIL beauty's queen! celestial fair,
Receive my wish, and grant my pray'r.
And thou fond darling, god of love,
To *Damon's* fate propitious prove.
Inamour'd by *Florella's* charms,
Whose pleasing mien my bosom warms,
Her piercing eyes have fixt a dart,
In my unwary yielding heart.
The nymph (when ever I complain)
Appears unknowing of my pain;
And when I sooth, and love implore,
In vain I'm heard! in vain adore!
Assist me then, ye powers divine,
Florella's heart to love incline;
Her coyneſs change to constancy,
Grant *Damon* this, and bleſt he'll be.

J. A. Hesse.

On a very fower-looking, ill-natur'd Woman.

A WRETCH who triumphs o'er her neigh-
bour's woe,
A friend to discord and to peace a foe;
Revenge her pleasure, mischief her delight;
For ever snarls, for ever strives to bite;
Never in temper, always out of tune,
The same at night, in th' morning, and at noon.
If such a creature in the world there be,
Who will not guess that C— must be she?
A frown eternal on her brow she wears,
And dire ill-nature in her face appears.
Others, or taught by nature or by art,
With look serene can hide a baneful heart:
But thy black soul we in thy visage see,
And all the devil stands confess'd in thee.

A short View of some of the World's Contents.

A WORLD that's full of fools and madmen,
Of over-glad, and over-sad men,
With a few good, but many bad men;

So many cheats, and close disguises,
So many down, for one that rises,
So many fops, for one that wise is.
So many women ugly, fine,
Their inside soul, their outside shines;
So many preachers, few divines.

So many of religious sect,
Who quite do misexpound the text,
About they know not what perplex.
Many diseases that do fill ye,
Many doctors that do kill ye,
Few physicians that do heal ye.

Many lawyers that undo ye,
But few friends that will stick to ye,
And other illa that do pursue ye.

So many tradesmen liars,
So many cheated buyers,
As even numeration tires.

So many loose ones, and high flying,
Who live as if there were no dying,
Heav'n and hell, and all defying.

So many under scanty fates,
Who yet do live at lofty rates,
And make a shew of great estates.

And if they will not take offence,
Many great men of little sense,
Who yet to politicks make pretence.

Many meriting lower fate,
Have title, office, and estate,
Their betters waiting at their gate.

The worthless meet with high'r advances,
As the wise bestower fancies;
To the worthy nothing chances.

The worthy and the worthless train,
Modest, silent, nothing gain;
Impudent, begging, all obtain.

A world wherein is plenteous store
Of foppish rich, ingenious poor,
Neglected, forc'd to beg from door to door.

A world compos'd, 'tis strange to tell!
Of seeming paradise, real hell,
Yet all agree to love't too well.

Where pious, lewd, the fool, the wise,
The one like to the other dies,
And leaves a world of vanities.

Proud and covetous, beaus and bullies;
Like one o' your musing melancholies,
I cry for all their ill, and laugh at all their
follies.

To Caleb D'Anvers, Esq; Occasioned by his late Craftsman.

ALL things, philosophers agree,
Obey some *primum mobile*;
And soon as once the cause is o'er,
That the effect can be no more:
Caleb, the truth of this you'll own,
Which by example you have shown:
For while thy Craftsman *St. John* writ,
And P—'s pen supply'd thy wit,

Tho'

Tho' both by factious views were led,
Some aim at wit and sense we read,
And rather blam'd the heart, than head.
But, *Caleb*, now when neither friend
Will longer his assistance lend,
When *St. John* will no more seem hearty,
About his coalited party:

Nor *P*—y 'gainst the constitution
Will jest, and blame the Revolution;
Nor parallels confus'dly bring
Of courtier, cobbler, queen and king;
When both have left thee to thy self,
Thou'rt prov'd a heavy mimic elf;
Without to wit the least pretence,
Without a glimmering dawn of sense,
In genuine form you stand confess'd,
A mere dull engine at the best.

So have I seen at *Smithfield* fair,
Just such another wight appear,
Just such a prating, drolling fellow,
The vulgar's idol, *punchinello*:
Sometimes he pertly ballads sings,
Sometimes he boldly jests on kings,
Or introduces on the scene,
With mock familiar air, a queen:
But whether *Priam's* brought to view,
Or *Solomon* with harlots two;
Whether with *Sheba's* queen he's arg'ing,
Or to queen *Dido* sells a bargain;
Or if in modern *bispy* shrewder,
Shows cobbler drunk with *Harry Tudor*;
So that he's saucy by the by,
It matters not with *wobo* or *woby*;
So that his joke can but be shown,
Levell'd at those who wear a crown.
The little, low, buffooning wag,
Will huff, and bounce, and strut, and brag,
And, like *Drawcanfer* fierce, on all
Will let his mimick fury fall;
Storms, bullies, raves, roars, threatens—
swears

That not a wight on earth he fears—
And dares do this—because he dares.

But while the hero's thus elate
(What can resist the stroke of fate!)
One master, who with artful squeak,
Made folk believe that *punch* did speak,
To prompt the hum'rous rogue gives o'er,
And *punch* can show his wit no more:
The other, who in secret stands,
And the life-giving wire commands,
Quite tir'd at last, withdraws his hands:
Down, down, the heavy, dull machine,
With native weight to fall is seen;
And he who'd been by starts and fits,
The wisest statesmen, best of wits,
Whose spirit bold, had been commended—
When the plot's clear'd, and farce is ended,
When the hid truth is understood,
Proves a mere, lumpish, log of wood.

To the Memory of a Friend.

BREATHLESS and pale! would heav'n
no longer lend
The best companion, and the dearest friend!

From all our baffled hopes so rudely torn,
Thou leav'st us long to wonder, long to mourn.
Is life no more; poor miserable man!

And yet what ills infect thy narrow span?

Unnumber'd ills; the terror of the night,
And shaft of fate, that flies in open light:

The pestilence, that haunts the walks of
death, [path:

And spreads blue mischief thro' the dreary
Death last, on his pale horse! around him
wait,

Cruel as hell, the ministers of fate;
All on the wing his dread commands to bear,
And scatter anguish, horror, and despair.

Each to poor man, his destin'd prey, lays
claim;

The ague shakes, the fever burns, his frame.

'Twas thus my dearest friend resign'd his
breath;

Thus struggled thro' the rugged road to death.
Febris approach'd with all her dreadful
train;

The raving agony, the raging pain:
She sent the hostile ills to every part;
Bid them assault the limbs and storm the heart.
See where—good heav'n! all ghastly pale he
lies:

The closing eye is dark—he faints—he dies.

Ah, early lost! ah, life! thou empty name;

A noontide shadow, and a midnight dream.

Thy soil, accurs'd, no happy product bears;

Or the thin joys are choak'd with num'rous
tares:

A thousand noxious weeds are quickly found;

We glean few blessings from thy hated ground.

Here baneful wealth and pride erect the head,

And crush arising merit as they spread;

There fraud and griping avarice devour

The widow's house, and orphan's little store.

Death might have sated there his craving rage,

And mow'd down all the vices of the age:

But heav'n, who saw, offended with our
crimes,

And grudg'd thy virtues to th' abandon'd times,

By his cold hand transplanted thee on high,

To spread and flourish through eternity.

What tho' th' envenom'd tongue thy name
assail,

The critick blame, and plodding pedant rail?

To all the better few for ever dear,

Thy fate, dear youth, will claim a frequent tear.

What tho' no borrow'd light adorn thy name;

Nor the faint lustre of reflected same:

Thy inborn worth disclos'd her native ray,

And grac'd thy morning life with genuine day.

But, ah! swift to the silent tomb descends,

The best of teachers, and the best of friends,

Obscure, unknown: for foolish mankind gaze

The lightning's flash, and comet's direful
blaze;

While the kind stars that, as they roll, dispense

Their friendly light, and vital influence,

In vain are kind, in vain adorn the skies,

They set unheeded, and unheeded rise.

'Tis thine, oh S***, to do his merit right,
And place his image in the fairest light.
Be the lov'd picture shewn, no cloud between,
Nor by the partial eye of envy seen:
Tell how, in early youth, he left untrod
The coxcombs path, and pedants thorny road:
Tell how he treasur'd, in his bounteous mind,
The future goods and wealth of human kind:
Then call a pious tear from every eye,
And tell, the young, the learn'd, the good,
Must die.

To the ingenious Author of the Verses on the
Ladies, at the Races in Waldingfield, Suff-
olk. (See p. 517.)

*Omnia, quæ, Phæbo quondam meditante, beatus
Audiit Ecrotas, jussitque ediscere lauros,
Ipse canis.* Virgil, Ecl. 6th.
Parta miæ Veneri sunt munera. Ecl. 3d.

TIS well, on Waldingfield's sweet plains,
That you so sweetly sung,
When, in most smooth harmonious strains,
You prais'd the fair and young;
It somewhere else wou'd be a crime
To celebrate such nymphs in rhyme.
A place there is deem'd most polite,
In Suffolk, you well know,
Where censures rude, if any write,
From well born virgins flow,
And where some married ladies try
Thus panegyricks to decry.
There sneering 'squires too verses blame,
If I the truth may tell,
Who, tho' I don't these criticks name,
Can scarcely read or spell,
Whom I, as Cowley says, 'hate all,
' Both the great vulgar and the small.'
Let genius there in any shine,
Which very few possess
These, envious all alike, combine
That genius to depress,
Tho' when depress'd 'twill stronger rise,
And soar to reach its native skies.
Within that town did you presume
In verse aught to essay,
Not each delicious Brudenal's * bloom,
Resembling flow'rs in May,
Recorded, could secure your page
From jeers of some, and others rage.
How happy you by Phæbus blest!
Who dwell not in that place,
Where stand'ers strive oft to infect,
And merit wou'd disgrace;
You undisturb'd compose the song,
And none the tuneful poet wrong,
A buxom widow warm for joy,
Attir'd in silks most gay;
Inconstant, fond of each vain boy,
A coquet, you display,
Yet ne'er a waspish female cries,
Come, come, and let's pull out his eyes.

* Lady Fanny Brudenal and her Sister Lady Mary Powis.

But did your satire, where I mean,
As sharply pointed sting,
Maids, widows, wives, there full of spleen,
Wou'd gather in each ring,
Of you to spread tales false and ill,
They'd leave their pray'rs — they'd leave
quadrille.

Kedington, like Diana chaste,
You write will ne'er be won;
They'd scoff at this as a mere jest,
She not profess a nun;
Estates and titles their own aim,
They'd swear that hers must be the same.
Carew's, while, with Minerva, you
Compare in her nice art,
These criticks wou'd say, be it true,
But little's such desert,
They think none can or ought to please,
But those of birth and pedigree.
Their boasted pedigrees, they'd strive
To bring you to believe,
From earlier stems they can derive,
Than Adam and his Eve,
Search what good qualities they have,
All rest in their forefathers grave.
Of their precedence oft a rout
Important, do they make,
Of who shou'd first go in or out,
A glass or tea cup take,
Such curious squabbles there, all hear,
Almost compell'd to lend an ear.
Disliking what such triflers prate,
I read, recluse at home;
Lament now Belvidera's fate,
Then chaste Monimia's doom,
Or laugh, where Falstaff best of wags,
To prince Hal, makes enormous brags.
When I with reading am content,
And after wou'd unbend,
I judge the evening's not mispent
With one true chearful friend,
Not one, (for such I quickly note,)
Who visiting wou'd cut my throat.
Most happy you elsewhere proclaim,
So that all must admire,
Your beauteous Elenora's fame,
With most celestial fire,
While the chief bliss, you wish to find,
Is, that she may to you prove kind.
I wish no less, she so may prove,
And how can she refuse
Returns to your most ardent love,
Or slight your heav'n-born muse?
'Tis my presage, your love she'll crown,
By which she'll raise her own renown.
Such is the magick of your verse,
Your lyre so fine you string,
That angels pleas'd wou'd that rehearse,
Nightingales to this sing;
And Elenora soon must grant,
All that you wish, and all you want.

Method

Methinks I see prepar'd at hand,
 From banks of neighb'ring * *Stour*,
 Bride-men and maids, in order stand
 To hail the happy hour,
 Within six months, spring flow'rs entwin'd
 The temples of the bride shall bind.
 When, to her sex, she thus shall set
 This pattern fit and wise,
 Her others can't but imitate,
 And wealth, for worth, despise;
 Oh! wou'd, like kindness, *Kitty* shew
 To me, as *Nelly* shall to you.
 Fair *Katherine* is the queen,
 That o'er my heart now reigns,
 Here the enchanting face and mien,
 Which holds me fast in chains;
 Against her sprightly wit and sense,
 There is not, can't be a defence.
 Let but that wondrous charming fair,
 Whose beauties rare surprize,
 In smiles to me regard declare,
 All foes I wou'd despise,
 In words why should I love express?
 When deeds can best prove its excess.
 Thus in a silent grove I wrote,
 Near *Boxford's* winding rill,
 Of various things, what then I thought,
 Without rare courtly skill,
 Free from ambition, free from care,
 Unless of pleasing one lov'd fair;
 One, who, if for connubial ties
 She quits the virgin state,
 Will temper, virtue, knowledge, prize,
 When she accepts a mate;
 Since where these are, no bitter strife
 Alloys the sweets of nuptial life.
 Oh! when she shall these verses read,
 May the bright maid believe,
 That from a lover they proceed,
 Who never would deceive,
 Who'd slight the world's most tempting charms,
 To live — to die — within her arms.

STREPHON.

The Eagle, Magpye, and Linnet.

SOME of our satyrists advance,
 When merit rises 'tis by chance;
 And say, in this the mischief lies,
 That great ones see with others eyes,
 An eagle (who amongst the birds
 Is such as with us dukes and lords)
 A chaplain sought to fill a place
 At table, and repeat a grace;
 In times less wise than ours, no doubt,
 When even peers wou'd be thought devout,
 His minister, and favourite owl
 Prefer'd the *pye*, a kindred fowl.
 Mag loud, and dull, in nature's spite,
 Wou'd sometimes stumble on the right,

Was always merry in his clack,
 Whistled a joke, cry'd, *cup of sack*;
 Well fed his coat grew slick — at matten,
 — 'Twilight it look'd like lawn, and fatten;
 In short, so well he pleas'd his grace,
 He set him down for the first place.
 But here, his grace, it must be said,
 Like noblemen but seldom pray'd,
 And thence we may conclude, at best,
 He knew the wag, but not the priest.
 Then the owl had him in his mouth,
 A very *Tillotson*, or *South*;
 'Twas the owl's notion, who'd confute it,
 No great one's word must be disputed.
 Now fat and lazy grown, the *pye*
 Took a young *linnet* to supply
 His place, perhaps at modern hire,
 Thirty or forty pounds a year.
 He preach'd his own, for he'd invention;
 He did the work, *mag* had the pension.
 His notes were sweet, and full of spirit,
 But still it was the *magpye's* merit.
 Thus long unseen, but never heard,
 He liv'd unnotic'd by my lord;
 And had till now, but that the peer
 O'er night o'ercharg'd with too much cheer,
 Next *sunday* morn, unfit for play,
 Resolv'd at home to lounge, and pray.
 The *linnet* play'd the chaplain's part,
 His notes struck thro' his grace's heart.
 To shorten things. Now dinner's done,
 The chaplain and my lord alone. —
How much have you for being here?
 My lord — but forty pounds a year.
That's little, Sir, — I'm glad I know ye,
I like you, Sir, — as I shall shew ye:
A rectory, worth four hundred pound
Is yours — Your grace's most profound.
 The favour I shall own for ever —
 'Tis yours — 'tis better late than never.
 My lord, I humbly thank your honour —
I wish, Sir, I had known you sooner;
But, Sir, we birds of quality,
See merit through a favourite's eye,
And oft so false, so foul the glass,
We for a doctor chuse an ass;
But tell the brethren of your coat,
Convinc'd of merit, we promote.

Verses found in a Snuff Box, presented by a
 stupid Fellow to a young Lady, on the Lid
 of which an *Ass* was painted.

FAIR one, if you love the giver,
 Keep this gift, oh! keep it ever.
 For with this, you can't but say,
Dulman gave himself away.
Cloe never doubt it more.
 Tho' he neither figh'd nor swore,
 Sure he prov'd it, when he bid
Cloe's eyes behold the lid.

* This River runs by Sudbury and Melford, and parts the Counties of Suffolk and Essex.

An

An Epitaph intended for the Monument of Miss Eliza Bedingsfield in St. Pancras Church-yard. By Mr. Stacie.

FAIR without vice or pride, refin'd by sense,
The charms of blooming youth with innocence :

Such was the tender flow'r that here is laid,
For human ills too rare, of life afraid :
She saw this world was guilt and grief's abode,
So left it joyous, and escap'd to God.

V E R U.

HUC quibus in patinis mens est, quos cura
culinae,

Quos caenae dubiae, vel gula dira movet.
Ecquid enim est melius stomachum lenire latrantem
Quam detracta veru pinguis tergo boum ?

Cum vetus hospitium veteres tenere Britanni,
Gallica nec sapuit jussula mensa fera ;
Quisque veru comitem assiduum sibi junxit, &
urnam,

Hinc simul atq; aegris mansit inempta salus :
Tum Cbloee aut Phyllis lumbo depasta bovili,
Mox urgeret opus viribus aucta novis.

At nos molle genus quantum mutamur ab illis !
Languor in ora sedet, vix capit ossa cutis.
Quippe malum ex herbis succum quas India mittit
Libando longos fallimus usq; dies.

Inde nocens sensim irrepit per membra venenum,
Et male fida manus pensa diurna negat.
Proh pudor ! externum detrudite fortiter bossem,
Et veterem socium jam revocate veru.

The S P I T.

CHASTIZ'D for my poetick itching,
I'm made the turn-spit of our kitchen,
Yet hope some honour to acquire, —
My theme affords me point and fire.

Nor need the muse chagrin'd and pucker'd,
Turn tail and leave her bard unsuccour'd. [ye,
What tho' my rank sounds mean, an't please
An office slovenly and greasy ;
In classic song are names as low,
Stript of their rhiming tinsel shew.

The fam'd king Belus' fifty daughters, [waters,
Whose crack'd-flaw'd urns leak'd out their
In spite of poultry paint and trimming,
Were nought but plain old washer-women.

That youth from Phæbus' coach-box hurl'd,
(How bards will lye!) who fir'd the world,
I warr'nt (more shame on the contriver !)
Was but some drunken stage-coach driver.

And Ganymede and Hebe wanton,
Whom some so lavishly descant on,
Tho' gods in Homer's lying book made,
Were but a foot-boy and a cook-maid.

Jove's self, Olympus' thund'ring king,
Of whom such bouncing feats they sing,
What has he at the best to boast,
But that like me he rules the roast ?

I could fetch parallels enough in,
But hang such pride-like airs and puffing,

In my low sphere I'll find enjoyment,
And moralize on my employment ;
Attend each vain elated scoffer,
While these grave meditations offer.

Would some new Spbix her riddle bring ?
A spit's an ænigmatick thing.

Hack-horse on which no flesh would straddle,
And yet a king might eat its saddle ;
Trav'ling all times with nimble pace,
Yet rarely moving from its place :

To man a wife tho' silent teacher,
A sort of emblematick preacher ;
Still lab'ring to make others fatter,
And fill'd with choice of sav'ry matter.

When charg'd at once with numerous eates,
Resembling of united states,

Where beasts of kind with birds of feather
Stick close and socially together.

Fair sketch of virtue seldom seen,
Where fat joints drip to baste the lean :

Image of fickle wealth and power,
Full-flesh'd and bare-bon'd in an hour,
Like gamesters plump, — then rook'd and
whipt bare,

Or poet cloath'd (at times) and stript bare.

But hold, — with a satyrick sneer,
Methinks you cry, — “ what themes are
here !” [pokers

“ Treat grave learn'd heads with spits and

“ Bard! — fit for scullion boys and stokers.

With leave — the learn'd themselves im-
part

Whole volumes on the cook'ry art,
Recipes, dictionaries expressing,
The terms and various modes of dressing.
By just deduction we reply hence,
Our subject is a branch of science.

Those axes, if you please, or poles,
On which we feign each planet rowls,
Are names devis'd by crazy wits,
In fact they only turn on spits
Round to the sun (or fame's a lyar)
Like capons at our kitchen fire.

The steel that arms the warriors side,
That badge of state and royal pride,
Worn by each 'squire and knight at court,
Is but a spit of better sort.

A sworded man's a phrase ill fitted,
We say in proper speech, “ one spitted.”

But lest this situation plac'd in
You think I'm dry and need a basting,
And finding (as by proverb told,)
My argument too hot to hold ;
Thus (humbly stooping to your mercy,)
I slip the chain of controversy,
Or here at disadvantage posted,
Good sooth ! I shall be rotten-roasted.

N. B. The Verses to Syl. Urban shall be
inserted in our next, and the remaining Medical
Pièces as soon as possible.

Monthly Chronologer.



ON the 29th of last Month (when the Bill against Spirituous Liquors took Place) several People at *Norwich*, *Bristol*, and other Places, as well as at *London*, made themselves very merry on the Death of *Madam Gin*, and some of both Sexes got soundly drunk at her Funeral, for which the Mob made a formal Procession, but committed no Outrages.

A double Guard for some Days mounted at *Kensington*; the Guard at *St. James's*, and Horse-Guards at *Whitehall* were reinforced; a Guard was placed at the Rolls Office, *Chancery-Lane*, and a Detachment of the Life-Guards and Horse-Grenadier Guards paraded in *Covent-Garden*, &c. in order to suppress any Tumult that might happen at the going down of Spirituous Liquors. But all Things continuing quiet, they were soon discharged.

Several of the Distillers have taken out Licences to sell Wine, others have made Preparations to take to the Brewing Trade, and some are gone down to *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, to open Taverns there. But 'tis said the University of *Oxford* intend to try their Right with them; the Privilege of licensing Vintners being granted them by a Charter of *Henry VIII.* and afterwards confirm'd by an Act of Parliament in 13 *Eliz.*

The Distillers and others in several Parts of the Town sell a Liquor, which seems to be a Wine, with Spices infus'd therein. And several continuing to retail Spirituous Liquors contrary to the Act, Informations were given against them to the Commissioners of Excise.

The following Drams are sold at several Brandy-Shops in *Highbury*, *St. Giles's*, *Totbill-Street*, *Rosemary-Lane*, *Shoreditch*, the *Mint*, *Kent-Street*, &c. viz. *Sangree*, *Tow-Row*, *Cuckold's Comfort*, *Parliament Gin*, *Bob*, *Make Shift*, *the Last Shift*, *the Ladies Delight*, *the Balk*, *King Theodore of Corsica*, *Cheolick* and *Gripe Waters*, &c. to evade the late Act.

Towards the End of the Month it was agreed at a General Court of the *E. India Comp.* to reduce the said Company's Bonds from 3 and a Half to 3 per Cent. to commence at *Lady-Day* next.

The Waters at *Lough-Leighs* in the County of *Cavan* in *Ireland* perform such wonderful Cures, for the Scurvy, Itch, Cancers, Scald-Heads, Scabs, Ulcers, and Venereal Disorders, that People from all Parts of the Kingdom were flocking thither.

From *Steatbi*, near *Whitby* in *Yorkshire*, that on the 18th ult. a large Fish, called a *Grampus*, was drove ashore there. The Head is 5 Yards long, the Fins 4 Yards, the Tail 3, and the Body 17 Yards long.

FRIDAY, OCT. 1.

This Night, in the Entertainment of *Dr. Faustus*, at the Theatre-Royal in *Covent-Garden*, when the Machine, wherein were *Harlequin*, the *Miller's Wife*, the *Miller*, and his Man, was got to the full Extent of its flying, one of the Wires which held the hind Part of the Car broke first, and then the other broke, and the Machine, and all the People in it, fell down upon the Stage; by which unhappy Accident the young Woman who personated the *Miller's Wife* had her Thigh broke, and her Knee-Pan shattered; the *Harlequin* had his Head bruised and his Wrist strained; the *Miller* broke his Arm; and the *Miller's Man* had his Skull so fractured that he is since dead. The Audience was thrown into the greatest Surprise; and nothing was heard but Shrieks and Cries of the utmost Agony, and Horror.

Dr. Pellet was about this Time re-elected President of the College of Physicians for the ensuing Year; as were also *Dr. Wharton*, Treasurer, and *Dr. Tyson*, Censurer. Also the following Physicians were elected Censors for the next Year, viz. *Dr. Tyson*, *Dr. Plumtree*, *Dr. Dodd*, and *Dr. Wasey*; in the room of *Dr. Hulse*, *Dr. Jurin*, *Dr. Oldfield*, and *Dr. Nicbolls*. *Dr. Matthew Clark*, Physician of *Guy's Hospital*, was admitted a Fellow of the said College; *Dr. Comarque*, of *Bennet-College*, *Cambridge*, *Dr. Horsman*, and *Dr. Leatherland*, were received as Candidates; and *Dr. William Clark* made a Licentiate.

THURSDAY, 7.

Five of the late Rioters were taken and committed Prisoners to the Castle of *Edinburgh*. (See p. 510.)

THURSDAY, 14.

Both Houses of Parliament met at *Westminster*, pursuant to their last Prorogation, and were further prorogued to the 25th of *Nov.* next.

Came on before the Hon. Commissioners of Excise, the Trials of *Mr. Robert Kirkpatrick*, Surgeon and Apothecary in *Turnmill-street*, and *Mr. John Thomas*, Chymist, at *Shoreditch*, on Informations given against them for Retailing spirituous Liquors contrary to the Intent and Meaning of the late Act; and

and they were both found guilty. The Penalty is 100*l.* each.

The following Gentlemen were elected Elder Brothers of *Trinity House* at *Deptford Strand*, in the room of others deceas'd, viz. Captain *Timothy Brett*, in the Room of the Earl of *Berkely*; Captain *Henry Hunt*, in the Room of Captain *John Robinson*; and Captain *Richard Harle*, in the Room of Captain *David Greenbill*.

FRIDAY, 15.

The Sessions ended at the *Old Bailey*, when the 3 following Persons received Sentence of Death, viz. *William Rine*, for robbing *Charles Serjeant of Uxbridge* on the Highway, stripping him, and binding him to a Tree. *Samuel Morgan*, for robbing *Eliz. Pulteney* on the Highway, and forcibly ravishing her, and using her in a most barbarous Manner. *Mary Campton*, for stealing several Suits of Head-Cloaths, &c. out of the House of *William Green*. The Court desired she might be recommended to her Majesty for Mercy.

Then the Court proceeded to give Judgment on *Abr. Wells*, and *Susannab* his Wife, and *John Lyon*, for Perjury on *Bonner's Trial*; which was, that *Abr. Wells* and *John Lyon* should stand twice in the Pillory, be imprisoned for six Months, and find Sureties for their good Behaviour for a Year; and that *Susannab Wells* shou'd be imprison'd for 3 Months.

Then the Court proceeded to give Judgment on the five Rioters; that *Thomas Putrode*, *Robert Page* and *Joshua Hall* should be imprisoned for two Years, and find Sureties for their good Behaviour for 7 Years; and that *Robert Mickey*, and *William Ormon Rod* should be imprisoned for one Year, and find Sureties for their good Behaviour for 4 Years. (See p. 457.)

Daniel Malden was set to the Bar by himself, and asked what he had to say, why the former Judgment should not be put in Execution against him; he begged heard he might be Transported; for that almost ever since he had broke out of *Newgate*, he had work'd honestly at *Canterbury*, earned 12*s.* a Week, and done no Robbery. Then the Court ordered his former Judgment to be put in Execution, and he was told he must apply to another Place, for what he desired. (See p. 520.)

THURSDAY, 21.

Came on before the Commissioners of Excise, the Trials of Mr. *Turner*, an Apothecary in *Walbrook*, Mr. *Gullin*, an Apothecary in *St. Olave's Parish*, *Southwark*, and Mr. *Huggins*, Victualler in *East Smithfield*, for selling spirituous Liquors contrary to the new Act. They were all found guilty, and are subject to the Penalty of 100*l.* each.

FRIDAY, 22.

Came on at *Holyrood-house* at *Edinburgh*, the Election of a Peer of *Scotland*, to sit in

Parliament in the Room of the Earl of *Balcarras*, deceas'd, when the Right Hon. the Earl of *Broadalbin*, Father of the Lord Viscount *Glenorchy*, was chosen without Opposition.

MONDAY, 25.

This Evening Mr. *George Kelly*, formerly Secretary to the late Bishop of *Rochester*, who, with *Plunket*, was by Act of Parliament sentenced to be imprison'd for Life, for being concern'd with that unhappy Prelate in high Crimes and Misdemeanors against the State, found Means to make his Escape out of the Tower, after he had been confin'd there about 14 Years. 'Tis thought he is gone for *France*.

TUESDAY, 26.

The Court of Common Council at *Guildhall* unanimously voted their Thanks to Sir *John Williams*, for his just and prudent Government of the City during his Mayoralty, and for frequent calling Common Councils, &c.

William Wager, commonly call'd *Cocky Wager*, a noted Highwayman, and one *Baker* his Accomplice, were taken in a Farmer's Barn on *Enfield-Chase*, on the information of one *Horsenail*, where they had conceal'd themselves, in order to rob the *Cambridge Waggon*, from whence they were brought to *New Prison* under a strong Guard. When they were come to the Prison, *Wager* thinking that he had been betray'd by *Baker*, privately got a large Knife, and cut him over the Nose in a desperate Manner, and swore, if he had kill'd him, he should have afterwards died with Pleasure.

FRIDAY, 29.

Sir *John Thompson*, Knt. the new Lord Mayor of *London*, was sworn into that honourable Office at *Westminster*, for the Year ensuing.

SATURDAY, 30.

The Anniversary of his Majesty's Birthday was celebrated, when he enter'd into the 54th Year of his Age.

MARRIAGES.

LORD Vere Bertie to Miss *Cassey*, Heiress to the late Sir *Cecil Wray*, Bart.

Sir *Christopher Hales*, Bart. to Miss *Harri-son*, Daughter of Lady *Wray* by her first Husband.

Parvett St. John, of *Farley*, *Hants*, to the Relict of Sir *Hafwell Tynte*, of *Somersetshire*, Bart.

George Bone, of *Shirburne*, *Oxfordshire*, Esq; to Miss *Jennett* of the said County.

Hon. *Samuel Masbam*, Esq; to Miss *Warrington*.

Peter St. Floy, Esq; to Miss *Whitaker*.

John Hog, jun. of *Cambe*, *Scotland*, Esq; to Miss *Musgrave*, of *Eden-Hall*, *Cumberland*.

DEATHS.

JAMES Jackson, Esq; at *Epping*.
Capt. *Roswell*, Master-Attendant of *Portsmouth Yard*.

Capt. *Greenbill*, one of the Elder Brothers belonging to *Trinity-House*.

Kendrick Edgebury, Esq; Commissioner of the Sick and Hurt Office, and Director of the *London-Assurance Office*.

Rev. Mr. *Henry Foster*, between 40 and 50 Years Reader of *Bridewell Chapel*.

Robert Pringle, Esq; at *Rotterdam* in his Return to *England* from the *Spaw*. He was a Student at *Leyden* about the Time of the Revolution, and came over with the Prince of *Orange* with a Commission in his Army, which he laid down, and was afterwards made Deputy Secretary for *Scotland*, and attended *K. William* in all his Campaigns, as Minister for *Scots Affairs* abroad. Since that Time he enjoy'd considerable Posts, and died Register General of the Shipping, an Office he held for Life.

At *Greenwich*, Mr. *John Baxter*, aged 100 Years in *August* last: He had been in the Office of Ordnance ever since the Revolution; and died Fire-Master's Mate, a Place of 80*l.* per Ann.

St. Quintin Thompson, Esq; a Director of the *East India Company*, and eldest Son of the present Lord Mayor.

Andrew Charlton, Esq; House-Keeper to his Majesty at *Newmarket*.

Charles Greenwood, Esq; formerly a Commissioner of Wine Licences, and one of the Clerks of the Council extraordinary.

Rev. Mr. *Tbo. Yardley*, Minister of *Broxton, Essex*.

Rev. Mr. *Berrisford*, one of the Minor Canons of *Rochester*, and Vicar of *Goudhurst, Kent*.

Rev. Dr. *Hornby*, Rector of *Leach Offley*.

Rev. Mr. *Butler*, Rector of *St. Ann's* by *Aldersgate*, Lecturer of *St. Clement's Eastcheap*, Minister of *Dagenham*, in *Essex*.

Rev. Mr. *Graves*, formerly a Prebendary of *Westminster*.

In *Pennsylvania*, Col. *Patrick Gordon*, Lieutenant Governor of that Province.

Lady *Katharine Sbirley*, Sister to the Earl of *Ferrers*.

Rev. Mr. *Downs*, one of the Prebendaries of *Worcester*.

Rev. Mr. *Man*, Rector of *Bodiam, Suffex*.

Richard Blechynden, L. L. D. first Provost of *Worcester College*, Rector of *Newbam-Courtney, Oxfordshire*, and *Kingston-Baptist, Berks*, and Prebendary of *Gloucester*.

At *Dublin*, the Rev. Mr. *Williamson*, Archdeacon of *Kildare*.

At *Harrow on the Hill*, the Rev. Mr. *Warren*, Fellow of *Trinity-Hall, Cambridge*.

At *Alton, Hants*, in her Road to *London*, the Lady *Betty Daffwood*.

In the Tower, *Newton Haynes*, L. L. D.

At *Northampton*, *Philip Gery*, Esq; Lieut. Col. to Brig. Gen. *Churchil's Regiment of Dragoons*.

Rev. Mr. *Richard Burton*, Minister of *Hannington and Ingelsbam, Wilts*.

In *Golden-Square*, *Henry Cartwright*, Esq; Receiver-General of the Stamp-Duties.

At *Grampound, Cornwall*, *Sidney Copley*, Esq; formerly Governor of *Connecticut* and *Rhode Islands*.

Humbrey French, Esq, Alderman of *Dublin*, and one of their Representatives in Parliament. He was formerly Lord Mayor, and one of the best Magistrates that ever any City was blest with.

Edward Harvey, of *Combe in Surrey* Esq; Lady *Philips*, Relict of Sir *Ambrose Philips*, *Knt*.

John Holman, Esq; of *Tenterden in Kent*. Countess Dowager of *Bute*, Mother to the present Earl, and Sister to the Duke of *Argyll*.

At *Oxford*, *George Clark*, L. L. D. one of the University's Representatives in Parl. and prior Fellow of *All-Souls College*, to which he has left several Legacies, and his House for the future Residence of the Wardens; but he has left the Bulk of his Estate for six Fellowships and Scholarships, in *Worcester College*, and his Books to the Library of the said College. He was the oldest Member in the House of Commons.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

M R. *Buckridge*, Fellow of *King's College, Camb.* presented to the Vicarage of *Send*, near *Guilford*.

Mr. *Reynolds*, to the Rectory of *Laneborough, Yorkshire*.

Mr. *Allen*, to the Living of *St. Anne's* within *Aldersgate*, in the room of the late Mr. *Butler*.

Mr. *Leonard Twells*, of *Marlborough*, made a Prebendary of *St. Paul's*.

Mr. *Thomas Davis*, presented to the Vicarage of *Lanygon*, in the County of *Brecon*.

Mr. *Jacob Dodd*, to the Rectory of *Brasewich, Lincolnshire*.

Mr. *Nathaniel Edwards*, presented to the Rectory of *Weybridge, Lincolnshire*.

Mr. *George Brock*, to the Vicarage of *Eglwys-Urrow, Pembrokehire*.

Mr. *Thomas Ball*, Canon Residentiary of *Chichester*, collated to the Archdeaconry of the same.

Mr. *Talbot*, presented to the Rectory of *Stone*, in *Kent*, in the room of Dr. *Savage*, deceased.

Mr. *John Wynn*, collated to the Prebend of *Heathfield*, vacant by the Promotion of Dr. *Thomas Haley* to the Deanery of *Chichester*.

Dr. *Heylin*, Rector of *St. Mary le Strand*, and Mr. *Biscoe*, Rector of *St. Martin's Outwich*, made Prebendaries of *St. Paul's*.

Bond Spindler, M. A. presented to the Rectory of *St. Martin's*, otherwise *Carfax*, in *Oxford*.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

BOOOTHBY Skrymsber, Esq; made Register General of all Trading Ships belonging to Great Britain, in the room of the late Robert Pringle, Esq;

Edward Trelawny, Esq; appointed Governor of Jamaica, in the room of the late Henry Cunningham, Esq;

Francis Gasberry, Esq; appointed Commissioner of the Sick and Hurt Office, in the room of the late Kendrick Edisbury, Esq; Mr. Gasberry is succeeded as Comptroller of the Six-Penny-Office, by George-Anne Burchet, Esq; Son of Josiah Burchet, Esq;

Hon. Arthur Hill, Esq; made sole Register of the Memorials of all Deeds, Conveyances and Wills, in Ireland.

Capt. Henry Panton, made Equerry to his Majesty, in the room of General Panton, who resigned.

Walter Harris, Esq; made Serjeant Porter to his Majesty, on the Resignation of Admiral Cavendish.

George Bennet, Esq; made Cornet and Major in the third Troop of Horse-Guards. Samuel Saville, Esq; made Guidon and Major; Edward Willis, Esq; Exempt and Captain; and William Hollingworth, Gent. Brigadier and Lieutenant to the said Troop.

Hon. Baptist Lewison Gower, Esq; made

Deputy-Ranger of Whitchote-Park, Oxfordshire.

Charles Lee, Esq; Master of his Majesty's Revels, appointed Page of Honour to his Majesty.

Persons declared BANKRUPTS.

ROBERT Mondby, late of Hornsey, York-shire, Shop-keeper.

Richard Alchorne, of Buxstead, Suffex, Mercer.

Henry Hodgson, of Lambeth, Surrey, Ho-fier.

William Hyland, late of Saldafcom, Sax-sex, Shop-keeper and Chapman.

William Betts, of St. Margaret's Westminster, Brewer and Victualler.

John Sworder, of Watling-street, Peruke-maker.

George Exton, now or late of Hounditch, Salesman, Mercer, and Chapman.

Walter York, of Cornhill, Woollen-draper.

James Hartley, of Leeds in York-shire, Innholder and Chapman.

Jasper Rumboll, late of Calne, Wilts, Mercer.

Joseph Stemson, of Stamford, Lincolnshire, Innholder and Chapman.

Peter Thomas de St. Leu, of Spittlefields, Linnen-Draper and Chapman.

Prices of Stocks, &c. towards the End of the Month.

S T O C K S.

S. Sea 100 99 $\frac{7}{8}$	Afric. 16
—Bonds 41	Royal Aff. 112
—Annu. 113 $\frac{1}{4}$	Lon. ditto 14 $\frac{5}{8}$
Bank 148 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 per C. An. 105
—Circ. 11.	Eng. Copper 28
Mil. Bank 117	Salt Tallies 35
India 178 $\frac{1}{2}$	Emp. Loan 116 $\frac{1}{2}$
—Bonds 61. 2	Equiv. 113

The Course of EXCHANGE.

Amst. 35 2	Bilboa 41 $\frac{1}{4}$
D. Sight 35	Leghorn 49 $\frac{7}{8}$
Rotter. 35 4	Genoa 52 $\frac{7}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$
Hamb. 34 4	Venice 50 $\frac{7}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$
P. Sight 31 $\frac{1}{4}$	Lisb. 55 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$
Bourdx. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oport. 55 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$
Cadiz. 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$	Antw. 35 7 a 8
Madrid 41 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dublin 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{8}$

Prices of Goods at Bear-Key.

Wheat 30 36	Oates 12 13 6
Rye 11 16	Tares 22 24
Barley 15 17 6	Pease 22 28
H. Beans 19 21	H. Pease 11 15
P. Malt 22 24	B. Malt 15 18

Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from Sept. 21 to Oct. 26.

Christned	Males 785	Females 748	1533
Buried	Males 1313	Females 1399	2712
Died under 2 Years old			1053
Between 2 and 5			286
5		10	103
10		20	86
20		30	191
30		40	240
40		50	215
50		60	213
60		70	156
70		80	103
80		90	56
90 and upwards			10
			2712

Hay 46 to 48s. a Load.

ADVICE from *Constantinople*, That on the 14th of last Month, about two in the Afternoon, the Part of the Horizon over the City was cover'd on a sudden with a thick Cloud, which cast a Darkness all over the Air, as if it had been Mid-night. In the Midst of the Cloud a very luminous Star appeared, of the very Colour of Blood, and took the Form of a Comet with a long Train. The Star remained 35 Minutes in the same Situation; and about 4 the Darkness dispers'd, and left a nasty, thick, stinking Fog, which remain'd till Midnight.

From *Corfica*, by the Way of *Rome*, That Lord *Theodore's* Nephew, who lately landed there, brought with him 6 Battering Cannon, 4 Field-Pieces, 600 Bombs, a great Number of Muskets and Cannon Ball, besides other Ammunition, and 30,000 *Louis-d'ors*, which had heal'd the Differences between that Lord and the *Corfican* Malecontents.

Extract of a Letter from *Spanish Town* in *Jamaica*. 'Our once most flourishing Island is now exceedingly upon the Decline; and nothing so much as Luxury, Poverty, Taxes and Faction abound among us: Neither are our intestine Wars with the rebellious Negroes in the least abated; and nothing is become more common, than to hear of Plantations burnt and utterly destroy'd by them, inasmuch that some of our distant Parishes will be oblig'd in a little Time to abandon their Habitations.'

The poor Kingdom of *Poland*, already laid waste by War and Famine, is now visited by the Bloody-Flux, which is become epidemical, and has carried off infinite Numbers of People, and frightened the rest to such a Degree, that whole Provinces are deserted.

The Trade of *Venice*, which the Senate has lately declar'd a Free-Port, is so greatly encreas'd that the Warehouses are too small to contain the Merchandizes imported.

The Woollen Manufacture in *Denmark* is so much improved, that his Majesty finding there's Cloth enough made in his own Kingdom to serve his Subjects, has forbid the Importation of any Woollen Manufactures from foreign Parts.

According to some Accounts, There is no further Talk of the Evacuation of *Tuscany*, the *Spaniards* still persisting to reject the Clause concerning the Feminine Succession of *Tuscany* in the House of *Lorain*.

They write from the *Hague*, that M. St. Gil, the *Spanish* Ambassador there, says publicly, that the Affairs which have been some Time depending between his Master and the Court of *Vienna*, are now entirely adjusted, and that in Consequence thereof, *Tuscany* will be immediately evacuated by the *Spaniards*. This Account is widely different from those receiv'd from *France*, *Spain*, *Vienna*, and *Italy*.

From *Amsterdam* they write, That the *Greenland* Fishing this Year has been so prodigious, that the *Dutch* have taken 589 Whales and three young ones. The *French* and *Spaniards* have also taken 70 Whales this Season at *Greenland*: 'And if, as one observes, *England* has not come in for her Share of Train-Oil and Whalebone, she may boast of having outnumber'd all her Neighbours in Horse-Races.' He might have added too, for the Glory of this Island, That we out-do all our Neighbours in Pantomime, Farce, and Puppet-Shew.

The States General have return'd the King of *Great-Britain* an Answer to the Letter he wrote them, in Favour of the Prince of *Orange*, desiring them to prevail with the States of *Zealand* not to do his Serene Highness the Injustice to deprive him of his Marquisate of *Ter-Ver* and *Flushing*. 'Tis said, their High-Mightinesses, after the usual Compliments, acquaint his Majesty, that as States General they had no Right to interfere in any particular Province, every Province being an absolute Master of itself; and as Executors of the Will of the late K. *William*, their Hands were tied up, having some Time ago pass'd a Resolution to leave the said Provinces to themselves, with regard to the Extradition of the Estates of his said late Majesty.

Towards the End of the Month, there was Advice of the Death of Don *Joseph Patinbo*, Prime-Minister and Secretary of State to the King of *Spain*.

An Express arriv'd at *Petersburgh* from *Persia* with new Assurances from the *Sophi* to the *Russian* Court, that he would by no Means make any Accommodation with the Grand Signior, unless the *Czarina* was included in it.

The Grand Vizir has put his Troops into Winter-Quarters, not daring to expose them to any Hardships for fear of losing them: Great Numbers have already deserted, and what remain appear a Band of headstrong ungovernable People; the Bashaw of *Ghoczim*, and the Cham of *Tartary*, are on their Way to the Vizir's Quarters to concert the Operations of the next Campaign, or assist in concluding a Treaty of Peace.

From *Rome*, That a certain Priest, who had an Audience of the Pope, was so unacquainted with the Ceremonial, that when he arose he went to kiss the Holy Father's Hand; but the Pope drew it back, and said, with a Smile, That it was the Custom to kiss the Pope's Foot, and not his Hand.

From *Vienna*, That the Grand Vizier is returned from the Army to *Constantinople*, together with the *Czarina's* Minister; from whence 'twas inferred, that *Russia* would certainly be included in the Peace between the *Turks* and *Persians*.

ARCHITECTURE, PHILOSOPHY and
PHYSICK.

* 1. **P**roportional Architecture. By *W. Robinson*, Carpenter. The second Edition. Printed for *C. Corbet*, 12mo, pr. 2s. 6d.

* 2. Mr. *Whiston's* New Theory of the Earth. The fifth Edition. Printed for *J. Whiston*, 8vo, price 5s.

* 3. A Week's Conversation on the Plurality of Worlds. By *W. Gardiner*, Esq; The third Edition. Printed for *E. Curll*, and Mess. *Bettesworth* and *Hitch*, 12mo, price 2s. 6d.

4. Tables for Renewing and Purchasing of Leases and Lives; together with Tables of Simple Interest, &c. exactly computed, and all the Tables carefully examin'd. By *G. Morris*. Printed for *J. Breiberton*, 12mo, price 2s. 6d.

5. De Catalepsi Schediasma; una cum Historia Mulieris Catalepticæ. Societati Regiæ communicata à *Richardo Reynell*, Pharmacopœo Londinensi. Impensis *C. Davis*, 4to, pr. 1s.

ENTERTAINMENT and POETRY.

6. The Gallantries of the Spa in Germany. Translated from the original French by *Hans de Vel*, M. A. Printed for *Ward* and *Candler*, 2 Vols. 12mo, pr. 5s. 6d.

* 7. Nunnery Tales, written by a young Nobleman, and Translated from his French Manuscript. The second Edition. Printed for *M. Lovemore*, 12mo, price 2s.

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9. Philomela: Or, Poems by *Mrs. Elizabeth Singer*, (now *Rowe*). Printed for *E. Curll*, price 3s.

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HISTORICAL and POLITICAL.

11. A new Roman History, by Question and Answer. In a Method much more comprehensive than any Thing of the Kind extant. Extracted from ancient Authors, and the most celebrated among the modern; and interspersed with such Customs as serve to illustrate the History. With a compleat Index. Design'd principally for Schools. By the Author of the History of England, by Question and Answer. Printed for *T. Aspley*, 12mo, price 2s. 6d. Sheep; 3s. Calf.

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